"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, slightly warmer to-day and to-morrow; moderate winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 18,940. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ALL THE NORTHWEST CRIPPLED BY STRIKE

More Than 20,000 Men Thrown Out of Employment and Business Suffers.

FLOUR MILLS ARE CLOSED

Every One in Minneapolis Suspends—New York Has Two Weeks' Supply —Freight Traffic Is Stopped.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 1.—Every line of industry in the Twin Cities and in Duluth, Superior, and all cities of the Northwest dependent on the movement of supplies is seriously affected by the strike of the railroad switchmen, which began last night.

It is estimated that upward of 20,000 men are idle to-night on account of the strike order. Thousands of freight handlers and teamsters are losing time by reason of the freight blockade in the terminal towns. A continuance of the strike for several days will throw additional thousands out of work. Many lines of industry are crippled. All the flour mills in Minneapolis are closed.

The railroad yards are filled with stalled freight trains. An attempt to move a few of them by the aid of the office men drafted as switchmen is making no impression.

Most of the through passenger trains got away on time to-day. The trains were made up by the yardmasters.

That all hopes of a settlement of the strike at present are at an end was indicated by the departure for Washington to-night of Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill. Mr. Knapp said he could do nothing but offer his services, and at this time they were not wanted.

May Import Strike Breakers.

The railroad managers' committee announced to-day that it was bringing to St. Paul new switchmen to take the places of the strikers. To this President Hawley of the Switchmen's Union of North America, said:

"All right, let them come. We will not object."

As a counter move information is given out from the switchmen's headquarters that if the railroads attempt to use non-union switchmen the locomotive firemen may refuse to handle cars. It is understood from one member of the locomotive firemen's union that the chief of that organization has instructed the men to decline to work with non-union men.

It is said that the firemen have had a grievance for some time.

Business men generally are beginning to feel the result of the strike. The first to be affected were the wholesale grocers and commission houses. Wholesale grocers report that nothing is moving Commission houses are doing nothing and their customers in the small towns who get their supplies from day to day will soon be unable to serve fresh vegetables and fruit.

Some of the larger commission houses to-day reduced their working forces and will make further reductions if the strike continues many days.

Flour Mills Are Closed.

In Minneapolis the flour mills closed to-night, and it is estimated that 3,500 men employed in them are idle. The mills have no facilities for storing their output, and, as they are unable to ship flour, they were forced to stop work. A continuation of the strike will throw out of employment about 1,500 more who are employed in the cooperage and allied trades.

In South St. Paul, where are situated the stock yards, only 300 head of cattle were received to-day, where usually 1,800 is the daily average. Manager Bangs of Swift & Co said to-day that the question of reduction in the packing house force depended entirely on the duration of the strike. "If we cannot get stock we will have to close," he said.

The Great Northern Road to-day laid off 300 machinists and shopmen at Superior, Wis. The night crew at the ore docks, 115 men, was laid off, and the crew at the merchandise docks was reduced from 250 to 60. To-morrow or next day the road will lay off 250 in the day crew at the ore docks, as the ore in the pockets and yards will be disposed of by that time.

In the iron range country the small towns will soon be facing a famine unless trains of foodstuffs can be brought in there. The mines will be affected by the stopping of freight traffic. On the ore docks at Duluth and Superior within forty-eight hours 10,000 men will be out of employment, and the general loss on account of no employment for labor and inability to deliver merchandise will run into many thousands of dollars.

Blockade Is Felt Widely.

St. Paul and Minneapolis are the distributing points for the entire Northwest, covering Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and a large part of Washington and Oregon. In all of the cities in these States the effect of the stopping of the carrying of freight will be felt.

The most serious effect will be in Montana, particularly at Butte, Anaconda, and Great Falls, where the copper mines and smelters are located. The smelters of the Amalgamated Copper Company at Butte were closed to-night, as no ore can be hauled from the mines of the Boston and Montana Company there. These mines will close. About 5,000 men are affected.

The entire town of Butte is dependent on the operation of the mines and smelters. When they stop everything stops. All foodstuffs are imported. Many of the big mining companies run stores. A miner's credit is good there only as long as he works.

The smelters in Anaconda employ about 2,500 men. There are also large smelters at Great Falls, employing 5,000 men, who are now idle.

In Montana and Eastern Idaho freight traffic is tied up. About sixty freight trains are stationary. The switchmen are in control of all terminal points. This territory is taken care of by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railroads. Unless the railroads can carry coal to the smelters and ore from the mines to the smelters all operations must speedily cease. The smelters will be hit first, for their coke supply is limited. The mines may be able to mine ore and store it on the dumps and in the bins for a while, but not long.

Grain Trade Affected.

In Duluth the strike is felt most severely by the grain men. Probably no branch of business is affected so greatly at the head of the Lakes as the grain trade. Every man engaged in the handling of grain stands to lose money through being forced to break delivery contracts. A delay of even a few hours

Continued on Page 2.

MRS. H. H. ROGERS HURT.

Car Smashes Her Automobile and She Faints in the Street.

Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, widow of the Standard Oil man, narrowly escaped serious injury last night when a northbound Sixth Avenue car hit her town car broadside as the automobile was crossing Sixth Avenue going east in Thirty-eighth Street. The auto was wrecked, but Mrs. Rogers escaped injury. As she left the ruins of the car assted by her footman, she fainted, and had to be revived in a near-by café.

Mrs. Rogers had been to the Metropolitan Opera House and was returning home to 26 East Fifty-seventh Street. Her chauffeur, C. L. Harris, was running the auto, a small limousine, at a good speed through Thirty-eighth Street, from Broadway. He slowed down at Sixth Avenue. The northbound car was almost half a block away coming at a fast rate.

Harris, according to the police, put on full power and started across the avenue to get ahead of the car. As he reached the northbound track the car hit the auto squarely and threw it four or five feet along the street. The side was stove in, the machinery ruined, and the glass windows shattered. George Gibson, the footman, was thrown from his seat and stunned.

The motorman jumped from his platform and helped Gibson to his feet and the footman in turn helped Mrs. Rogers from the wrecked car. As he started with her to the curb she fainted.

Mrs. Rogers went home in a taxicab, leaving Harris and Gibson to look out for the wrecked car. No complaint was made against the motorman, and he continued his trip.

FROM NEWARK HERE DIRECT.

Pennsylvania to Build Electric Line Which Will Use McAdoo Tube.

Plans for an electric branch line from Park Place, Newark, N. J., to Harrison, N. J., were filed by the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday with the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J. The plans include the electrification of the existing line between Harrison and Jersey City.

The railroad will also erect a new station at Park Place and Saybrook Place, Newark. The plans for the station have not yet been completed. The present main line station at Market Street will be continued in active operation.

The new line will furnish direct electric train service between Newark and the Hudson Terminal Building in Manhattan. Passengers can also transfer at the new station in Harrison for the new Pennsylvania Station, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street and points on the Long Island Railroad.

Through trains for the Seventh Avenue station will stop at Harrison to allow passengers for points in lower Manhattan to take trains for the Hudson Terminal. A through service between the new Park Place (Newark) station and the Seventh Avenue station may be considered desirable at some future time, according to statements issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday.

THREAT BY N. Y. CENTRAL.

If It Has to Vacate Eleventh Avenue It Will Divert Freight to Boston.

Alfred H. Smith, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Central, declared yesterday at the hearing before Referee D Cady Herrick on the litigation to cause the removal of the Eleventh Avenue tracks, that if the road was compelled to vacate the avenue it would divert its freight traffic from this city to Boston.

"The ultimate effect," said he, "of the removal of these tracks will be the blocking of our entire 12,000-mile system both in passenger and freight traffic. This would mean that we would notify our shippers not to ship to New York but to Boston, and would create another market than this city for the goods that now come in over our road."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, who is prosecuting the case for the city, pressed the witness on the point, and he replied:

"That's exactly what would happen. It would be the only thing the Central could do."

John Loftus, Superintendent of Terminals of the road, testified that many precautions had been taken by the company to protect the children and citizens who have to cross the tracks.

$50,000 FOR PEARY'S STORY.

Hampton's to Pay It—Explorer Still Has Foreign Rights to Sell.

The sum which Commander Robert E. Peary is to receive from Hampton's Magazine for his own story of the discovery of the north pole, it was said yesterday, is $50,000. No rate per word is specified, but it is understood to be, as already stated in THE TIMES, $1.20.

"If you have a desire to estimate," said Benjamin B. Hampton yesterday, "the rate per word that will be earned by Peary with his north pole story, you would be safer in placing it at $2.50. We have bought only the American and Canadian magazine rights, and Stokes's book rights cover only these countries. That leaves all the foreign rights to sell. When they are figured up the totals should amount to $100,000 or even $150,000.

"Mrs. Peary has been the business head of the family, and the Commander never loses an opportunity to praise her for the manner in which she has labored and borne the brunt of his quarter of a century of work in the arctic. Commander Peary and Mrs. Peary have sacrificed their material comfort to this arctic ideal. Every dollar that they could spare from actual living expenses has been used to equip expeditions so that when Peary returned a few months ago there was mighty little money in the Peary bank account.

"The revenue from his books and magazine work could be greatly increased by lecturing if Peary's friends could persuade him to go on the platform. He has had offers that would net him $100,000 for the first year's work, or more, if he would be willing to stick to it for several consecutive months. He has received offers from many of the leading cities of the country, guaranteeing him as high as $5,000 for a single lecture. He has declined offers from moving picture men who want to show his polar photographs, and offers from talking concerns that want a few reels of talk to retail throughout the country, offers which amount to a tidy fortune.

"Ex-President Roosevelt received for his African hunting stories a dollar a word. Rudyard Kipling is supposed to receive the highest prices paid to any writer of fiction. For the English and American rights of 'Kim' he received $25,000. Sir Conan Doyle hit one of the highest marks when he received 60 cents a word for the American serial rights to his later Sherlock Holmes stories."

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS Argentina, Trieste, Nov. 13; SS Wilhelmina, Barbados, Nov. 17; SS Apache, Jacksonville, Nov. 27.

Kalil's, Finest Downtown Restaurant. Grand Opera and music noon & ev'g. 14-18 Park Pl.—Adv.

PEERS' USURPATION LIBERAL RALLY CRY

Asquith's Resolution To-day Will Go to Extreme in Asserting Commons' Lawmaking Power.

SWEEPING PARTY MANIFESTO

One Issued Last Night Says Commons Must Be Assured Final Word on All Legislation as Well as Finance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 1. — What may be called a clarion call to arms to the people on the fight, following the action of the Lords in "rejecting" the budget, is a manifesto of the National Liberal Federation, which declares:

"In the fight forced upon us the electors will have to decide whether they wish to govern themselves or be governed at second hand by a few hundred hereditary peers, who have thrown the Constiution into the melting pot in order to shift the burden of taxation from wealth, land, and liquor to food and the necessaries of life."

Parliament will be prorogued Friday afternoon after the Commons have devoted a single day to debate on Prime Minister Asquith's motion declaring that the action of the Lords in refusing to enact the financial provisions made by the Commons for the expenses of the year was a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the Commons' rights.

This resolution, it is pointed out by The London Times, is not only shorter than the famous resolution passed by the lower house in 1678, when it first set its power against that of the Lords, but it is also more specifically directed to the particular action taken by the Lords than is the case with any previous resolution passed by the Commons when there has been a conflict between the two houses.

In regard to money bills it is added the claim of the Commons is put higher in this resolution than has been the case in any previous resolutions. To state this fact is, of course, in no way to suggest that the Commons have not taken this view of their powers formerly. They have, however, not hitherto so explicitly expressed it.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The National Liberal Federation's manifesto to the country, which may be regarded as a party rally for the elections, concentrates attention entirely on the constitutional struggle between the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

"If the present action of the peers is not repudiated swiftly by the people," it declares, "the rights and privileges won so dearly by our forefathers in the great struggles for freedom are all surrendered," and goes on to say that the peers' power of veto must be restricted so that the last word on legislation and finance shall rest with the House of Commons. Otherwise no Liberal Ministry can again assume the responsibilities of office, it is declared.

Lord Rosebery in a letter to the press to-night, repudiates the charge made by Lord Curzon that he led an army to the walls of a fortress and then abandoned it. Lord Rosebery reiterates that throughout he has opposed the course the Lords have taken, and warned them against it, as one calculated to affect injuriously the House of Lords itself and to enhance what popularity the budget may possess.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons to-day, immediately after the conclusion of routine business, that he would move a resolution to-morrow to the effect that the action of the House of Lords in refusing to enact the financial provisions made by the lower chamber for the expenses of the year was a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons. As soon as he had concluded the House adjourned.

In introducing his resolution to-morrow Mr. Asquith will go exhaustively into the question of the respective privileges of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and will state in detail the Government's intentions. He will also fix the day of prorogation, which probably will be next Friday.

Mr. Balfour, ex-Premier and leader of the Opposition, is not well, and will be unable to appear in the House of Commons to-morrow. The Conservatives have decided to meet Premier Asquith's resolution by a direct negative, and Austen Chamberlain, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will take Mr. Balfour's place, will be the principal speaker for the Opposition, while the Irish Nationalists have decided neither to vote nor speak on the Premier's resolution.

The wording of Premier Asquith's motion was decided on at a Cabinet meeting held this morning, at which all the members were present. The meeting excited so much popular interest that a great crowd gathered in the vicinity of 10 Downing Street, the official residence of the Premier. The fact that there was not even a remote possibility that the crowd would learn what took place within did not discourage those waiting in the street, whose numbers became so great finally that a large force of police was summoned to prevent a possible demonstration. The Ministers passed through the street to the Premier's residence undisturbed by Suffragettes and encouraged by the cheers of their supporters.

The time of the deliverance of the speech of prorogation, the substance of which was decided upon at Tuesday's meeting of the Cabinet, will depend on the time occupied by the debate on the Premier's motion, which begins to-morrow. It is expected, however, that this discussion will be brief. Parliament will be prorogued until the middle of January, but the choice of a date is a mere formality, as the present House comes to an end by dissolution early in the year.

The election campaign will open in earnest on Friday, when David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Winston Spencer Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, who are held chiefly responsible for the budget, and Lord Lansdowne and Austen Chamberlain, the most ardent opponents of the measure, will deliver speeches. With the exception of a brief respite at Christmas the fight will continue until election day.

In many respects the impending struggle will be the most interesting in the Parliamentary history of England. Some of the Peers have decided to take the unusual course of stumping the country to explain their action in voting against the budget. This course is believed by many of the Lords to be imperative following the criticism which fell from the lips of some of the stanchest of the Unionists during the recent debate. Lloyd-George, Churchill, and others can be depended on for fighting speeches in favor of the budget and against the Lords, while Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Minister, Richard Haldane, Minister of War, and other Ministers will supply more moderate ammunition and free trade arguments.

The Unionists, although not so well equipped with orators, are determined on a stern campaign. They will leave the Lords to look after themselves, devoting their own energies to the exposition of tariff reform and a denunciation of Socialism, toward which they will contend the budget is a first step.

The Suffragettes, too, who have been comparatively quiet for a time, have been only reserving their resources for a crucial [illegible]

With The Times on Sunday next will be published the Holiday Book Number giving a select list of one hundred books for holiday reading. It is important to place orders for this issue early.

COOK DISCOVERED; HE'S AT MULDOON'S

Taking the Exercise Cure and Is Doing Nicely, Says Proprietor Muldoon.

H. WELLINGTON WACK KNOWS

Great Discovery Reached Him Yesterday Afternoon—Backer Bradley Amused by the News.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook didn't sail for Naples on the Caronia last week, nor did he take a Ward Line steamer to Havana. Neither did he start on another dash for the north pole or the south pole or try a new ascent of Mount McKinley. He did none of these things. He took an automobile, or a carriage, or a train from Bronxville and rode to "Billy" Muldoon's sanitarium, a few miles out of White Plains, and he is there now, taking needed exercise.

According to several persons who assert that they have seen him on the roads both on foot and atop a horse, Dr. Cook has been there ever since his sudden disappearance, but—as has become the custom in matters relating to the explorer and mountain climber—no one could be found last night who would so much as admit that he knew where Dr. Cook was. That is, no one but his counsel, H. Wellington Wack, who not long ago declared and stoutly maintained that Dr. Cook had sailed on the Caronia.

Last night Mr. Wack admitted that he knew where Dr. Cook was, but admitted also that up to yesterday afternoon he hadn't know where he was, despite his statements that his client had sailed abroad.

"I hope you will confine yourself in what you print to what Dr. Cook may have told you," said Mr. Wack when a TIMES reporter told him that Dr. Cook had been found. "Of course nothing I could say would be worth while now."

Mr. Wack was reminded that there had been considerable speculation as to the whereabouts of the man who says he discovered the north pole, and that in the light of later developments Mr. Wack's own statements as to where the explorer was, or had started to go, had appeared to be somewhat erroneous.

"It is true," said Mr. Wack, "that for a time I was somewhat at a loss as to Dr. Cook's whereabouts, but I know where he is now. I found out this afternoon."

Mr. Muldoon was inclined at first to deny that Dr. Cook was taking his exercise cure. He declared that there was no "Dr. Cook" at his place, but finally said:

"Well, he may be here under another name. I do not require that my patrons give me correct names. Anything they tell me is good enough for me. I call them by the name they wish."

Mr. Muldoon was asked if Dr. Cook was exhibiting any improvement as a result of his stay at the sanitarium, and he replied:

"Well, if he is here he must be doing nicely. Everybody here is getting along in great shape."

The news that Cook was at Muldoon's seemed to afford John R. Bradley, his financial backer, considerable amusement.

"Well, well!" said Mr. Bradley. "So he's been found at Muldoon's, has he? Well, that a good place to build up. All our best people go there. Secretary Root once took a course of treatment, didn't he?"

"It begins to look as if everybody was getting a little advertising out of this affair. Lots of sanitariums have been mentioned as the probable home of Dr. Cook at present, and now it's Muldoon's."

Mr. Bradley was asked if he intended to make any effort to reach the explorer, but replied that he didn't care to say anything about that. He added, however:

"I haven't got anything to say to him—nothing that we didn't discuss before he went away."

Charles Wake, Dr. Cook's bachelor friend, who had probably known more of his movements than any one else, could not be found last night. He was not at his home when a reporter called, and the attendants there did not know when he would return.

EGAN TO WATCH INSPECTION.

Glad to Accept Rector Torp's Invitation to See the Records.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 1.—The American Minister, Maurice F. Egan, replying to the invitation of Rector Torp of the University of Copenhagen, said that he would be delighted to attend the examination of Dr. Cook's records, if they arrive before he sails for the United States on a leave of absence.

PEARY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Lectures on Polar Dash Before Geographical Society of That City.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., told the story of his trip to the north pole before the Geographical Society of Philadelphia in the Academy of Music to-night. He spoke before a brilliant audience of representative Philadelphians—members of the society and their guests. There had been enough applications for seats to fill the house three times, many persons having written to the society offering $10 a ticket. The most prolonged applause was when he showed the American flag wrapped around its staff at the top of a jagged hummock of ice that represented the north pole.

The explorer declined before his lecture to say anything about Dr. Cook, who occupied the same platform recently.

Commander Peary arrived in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock in the evening and left at midnight. He was entertained at dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford by Henry G. Bryant, President of the Geographical Society. To-night's was the second lecture that Commander Peary has delivered since his return from the North, the first having been before the National Geographic Society in Washington. He will speak before the American Geographical Society in New York City on Monday.

TAFT BREAKS WITH ZELAYA

Secretary Knox Sends Passports to Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires.

WARMLY ACCUSES DICTATOR

In Letter Holds Him Personally Responsible for Execution of Americans.

TREATY OFTEN VIOLATED

Majority of Central American Republics Have Appealed for Suppression of His Rule.

BOTH FACTIONS LIABLE

United States Will Hold Them Responsible in Districts They Control and Receive Agents of Both Unofficially.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The United States has broken off official relations with the Zelaya Government in Nicaragua and has opened unofficial diplomatic relations with Señor Castrillo, the accredited representative of the revolutionary Government of Estrada, at the same time offering to continue unofficial diplomatic relations with Señor Rodriguez, the Zelayan Chargé d'Affaires, to whom it sent his passports in the letter making this announcement.

This puts both the Nicaraguan factions on the same footing in case the Zelaya party desire to avail themselves of the privilege of being received unofficially at the State Department, and brings the crisis as near the status of war as it could be brought by Executive action without a definite declaration by both Houses of Congress, which will convene next Monday.

What further steps the State Department will take or is preparing to take is not announced. The cruiser Prairie is at Philadelphia ready to sail for Panama with a force of marines which will probably number 800. This is a much larger force than is to be relieved at the Isthmus, but whether the marines will be used in Nicaragua or not no Administration official would say to-night.

Knox Makes Letter Public.

The announcement of this new phase in the Nicaraguan situation was made to-night by the publication by Secretary Knox of the letter he had just sent to Señor Rodriguez, the Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires.

The text of the letter sent to Señor Rodriguez by Secretary Knox is as follows:

Secretary Knox's Note.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 1, 1909.

Sir: Since the Washington conventions of 1907 it is notorious that President Zelaya has almost continuously kept Central America in tension of turmoil, that he has repeatedly and flagrantly violated the provisions of the conventions, and by a baleful influence upon Honduras, whose neutrality the conventions were to assure, has sought to discredit those sacred international obligations to the great detriment of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala, whose Governments meanwhile appear to have been able patiently to strive for the loyal support of the engagements so solemnly undertaken at Washington under the auspices of the United States and of Mexico.

It is equally a matter of common knowledge that under the régime of President Zelaya republican institutions have ceased in Nicaragua to exist except in name; that public opinion and the press have been throttled, and that prison has been the reward of any tendency to real patriotism. My consideration for you personally impels me to abstain from unnecessary discussion of the painful details of a régime which unfortunately has been a blot upon the history of Nicaragua and a discouragement to a group of republics whose aspirations need only the opportunity of free and honest Government.

In view of the interests of the United States and of its relation to the Washington Conventions, appeal against this situation has long since been made to this Government by a majority of the Central American republics. There is now added the appeal, through the revolution, of, a great body of the Nicaraguan people. Two Americans, who this Government is now convinced were officers connected with the revolutionary forces and, therefore, entitled to be dealt with according to the enlightened practice of civilized nations, have been killed by direct order of President Zelaya. Their execution is said to have been preceded by barbarous cruelties. The Consulate at Managua is now officially reported to have been menaced.

Further Delay Difficult.

There is thus a sinister culmination of an administration also characterized by a cruelty to its own citizens, which has, until the recent outrage, found vent in the case of this country in a succession of petty annoyances and indignities which many months ago made it impossible to ask an American Minister longer to reside at Managua. From every point of view it has evidently become difficult for the United States further to delay more active response to the appeals so long made to its duty to its citizens, to its dignity, to Central America, and to civilization.

The Government of the United States is convinced that the revolution represents the ideals and the will of a majority of the Nicaraguan people more faithfully than does the Government of President Zelaya, and that its peaceable control is well nigh as extensive as that hitherto so sternly attempted by the Government at Managua.

There is now added the fact, as officially reported from more than one quarter, that there are already indications of a rising in the western provinces in favor of a Presidential candidate intimately associated with the old régime. In this it is easy to see new elements tending toward a condition of anarchy, which leaves at a given time no definite responsible source to which the Government of the United States could look for reparation for the killing of Messrs. Cannon and Groce, or, indeed, for the protection which must be assured American citizens and American interests in Nicaragua.

In these circumstances the President no longer feels for the Government of President Zelaya that respect and confidence which would make it appropriate hereafter to maintain with it regular diplomatic relations, implying the will and the ability to respect and assure what is due from one State to another.

Both Factions Held Accountable.

The Government of Nicaragua, which you have hitherto represented, is hereby notified, as will be also the leaders of the revolution, that the Government of the United States will hold strictly accountable for the protection of American life and property the faction de facto in control of the eastern and western provinces of the Republic of Nicaragua.

As for the reparation found due, after careful consideration, for the killing of Messrs. Groce and Cannon, the Government of the United States would be loath to impose upon the innocent people of Nicaragua a too heavy burden of expiating the acts of a régime forced upon them, or to exact from a succeeding Government, if it have quite different policies, the imposition of such a burden.

Into the question of ultimate reparation there must enter the question of the existence at Managua of a Government capable of responding to demands. There must enter also the question how far it is possible to reach those actually responsible and those who perpetrated the tortures reported to have preceded the execution, if these be verified, and the question whether the Government be one entirely dissociated from the present intolerable conditions and worthy to be trusted to make impossible a recurrence of such acts, in which case the President, as a friend of your country, as he is also of the other republics of Central America, might be disposed to have indemnity confined to what was reasonably due the relatives of the deceased and punitive only in so far as the punishment might fall where really due.

In pursuance of this policy, the Government of the United States will temporarily withhold its demand for reparation, in the meanwhile taking such steps as it deems wise and proper to protect American interests.

Question of Guarantees Postponed.

To insure the future protection of legitimate American interests, in consideration of the interests of the majority of the Central American republics, and in the hope of making more effective the friendly offices exerted under the Washington Conventions, the Government of the United States reserves for further consideration at the proper time the question of stipulating also that at the Constitutional Government of Nicaragua obligate itself by convention for the benefit of all the Governments concerned as a guarantee for its future loyal support of the Washington Conventions and their peaceful and progressive aims.

From the foregoing it will be apparent to you that your office of Charge d'Affaires is at an end. I have the honor to inclose your passports for use in case you desire to leave this country. I would add at the same time that, although your diplomatic quality is terminated, I shall be happy to receive you, as I shall be happy to receive the representative of the revolution, each as the unofficial channel of communication between the Government of the United States and the de facto authorities to whom I look for the protection of American interests pending the establishment in Nicaragua of a government with which the United States can maintain diplomatic relations.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) P. C. KNOX.

To Felipe Rodriguez, Esq., Washington, D. C.

Letter Almost Unparalleled.

The letter of Secretary Knox has already aroused much interest in diplomatic circles, where it was read eagerly. No diplomat would commit the indiscretion of commenting on it, but others pointed out that the dismissal of a diplomat coupled with the declaration that the Government will yet be happy to receive him unofficially, is not a customary incident in foreign relations, nor is it usual for a Government to take official action on what it admits to be only an allegation.

Certain parts of the State Department letter, referring to the question of indemnity for the shooting of Cannon and Groce, were evidently dictated by President Taft himself.

An extraordinary feature of the letter is that it seems to evince a determination on the part of the United States to hold President Zelaya personally liable for the alleged torture and execution of the Americans Cannon and Groce, and exhibits the unique situation of one Government holding the Chief Executive of another responsible practically as a common malefactor.

Status of Our Consuls.

Just what is now the status of the Consular representatives of the United States in Nicaragua is not definitely explained to-night. It is expected, however, that Vice Consul Caldera, who has been occupying the legation in Managua, together with the other Consuls in that country, will receive his passports to-morrow. This is the usual method of procedure in the case of such action between Governments.

Rodriguez Is "Paralyzed."

On the receipt of the letter of Mr. Knox through a State Department messenger, Señor Rodriguez notified his Government by cable. He is awaiting a reply and will remain here a few days. When seen to-night he was excited in manner, but his discussion of the situation was brief.

"We are stricken to the heart; we are paralyzed," was all he would say.

There was little evidence, however, at the Legation of so profound a feeling. On the contrary, it was the scene of much gayety.

Mr. Castrillo, the representative of the provisional Government in this country, saw the Knox statement early to-night, and immediately sent off a telegram to Estrada apprising him of the action of the State Department. When seen at his hotel he seemed not at all excited over the new development. He answered questions in broken English. Speaking of the statement from the State Department, he said:

"Yes, I have seen it—the long paper. Long, very long." He held his hands far apart and contemplated the distance he had set between them.

"My Government and the Zelaya Government are now on the same footing—neither recognied. I am not recognied and neither is Rodriguez. I do not expect to be received right away. Some more victories will have to be won. Belligerency is easy—recognition not so.

Zelaya's Friends as Bad.

"I think the statement applies as well to any friend Zelaya might put up in his place as it does to him, and that is well. Any man he would put in the place would be after his own kind. Zelaya has all the bad qualities, but his friends might be worse than he in one or more of them. This man would be more murderous, that man would be more rapacious, another would be more immoral. But I think the State Department will not have anything to do with any of Zelaya's supporters.

"It is better for the Estrada Government that the United States should not recognize me right away. If we are treated as belligerents your Government can do us many acts of friendship which would not be possible if we were recognized officially."

Naval Force Available.

The available American naval force in Nicaraguan waters consists of the cruiser Des Moines and the gunboats Vicksburg and Marietta. esides these off the Canal Zone is the Buffalo, a transport, which might be used for carrying marines from the Zone should a landing be decided on. The Albany and the Yorktown have been held at Magdalena Bay, in Southern California, in readiness for trouble, but it would take several days for them to reach Corinto, where the Vicksburg is now the only American ship.

None of the fighting ships off Nicaragua have marines aboard, though they are all heavily manned with bluejackets. The Marietta and the Vicksburg have each 135 bluejackets, while the Des Moines has 280.

In addition to the marines on the Prairie, there are some 400 on the Isthmus who are looking forward to being relieved by the new contingent. They will, of course, be held until the trouble is over, while others can be rushed across in a day or so from Guantanamo, Cuba. It has been persistently stated that no troops were to be sent south for Nicaraguan service, though a large cruiser about to start for the Philippines was stopped at San Francisco to await developments.

So far as fighting ships are concerned, it is thought that the few American vessels already at Port Limon, Costa Rica, and Corinto, Nicaragua, are enough to blow anything Zelaya could send against them out of the water. The need of more men would arise only in case land operations should be decided on. Such drastic methods do not seem to be expected at present.

Dispatches continue to be received at the State Department indicating that President Zelaya is contemplating retiring from the Presidency of Nicaragua. The latest one came from Bluefields, and stated that Zelaya, it was rumored there, in all probability would turn over the Presidency to Irias, his present Minister General. Whether this is Zelaya's real intention or whether it is a play for time is not known here.

In order to place before Secretary Knox the explanation of President Zelaya concerning the trial and execution of Cannon and Groce, Pedro Gonzalez has arrived here as a private emissary of Zelaya. He bears no official credentials, but will make an effort to arrange an interview with Secretary Knox.

Story of Violated Treaty.

Just what Secretary Knox meant in his letter to Señor Rodriguez by the reference to the Washington agreement of two years ago is disclosed by reference to that convention. Through the efforts of Mr. Root, then Secretary of State, representatives of all the Central American republics at the moment on the point of a general warfare, even then owing, it was alleged, largely to the overweaning ambitions of President Zelaya to become the dictator of Central America, were brought to this capital and induced to enter into a solemn compact to refrain from exploitation of the territories of one another and to observe the rules of civilized intercourse. Especially were they pledged to submit to arbitration instead of putting to the test of warfare any differences that might arise between them. The neutrality of Honduras was guaranteed.

Now Secretary Knox practically

charges that each and every one of these stipulations were violated by President Zelaya. He has domniated Honduras, whose President is declared to be only his mouthpiece, and Zelaya has not hesitated to violate the laws of neutrality by sending his troops, without warrant or permission, into Salvador and Costa Rica. That he would have done the same in the case of Guatemala had the revolution extended to the northern frontier of Nicaragua there is no doubt.

Moral Suasion Ineffective.

It was well understood, though never reduced to the form of a treaty, that not only the United States, but Mexico would undertake to see that the provisions of this treaty were effective, though purely moral suasion was supposed to be the main reliance to accomplish its purpose. This has utterly failed, after a trial of nearly two years. Reports to the Department of State from its diplomatic and Consular agents have shown that during that period President Zelaya has been stirring up discontent in the neighboring Central American republics; giving substantial aid to would-be revolutionists, and doing everything possible to bring about a state of affairs that would warrant him in invading the territory of his neighbors.

But the internal conditions in Nicaragua revealed by these reports have never been told to the public because the moral turpitude involved is almost beyond belief. While these reports are still withheld from publication, officials of the Department of State have disclosed enough of their contents to show that a condition of absolute despotism has existed in Nicaragua with such accompaniments as rapine, murder, extortion, and barbarous treatment of political prisoners such as has been unknown since mediaeval times.

Zelaya the Only Law.

As Secretary Knox says in his letter, the other Central American republics have protested in vain against the existence of the conditions in Nicaragua, but the State Department has felt loath to violate its old traditions of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and probably would have refrained even now had not Zelaya gone to the length of killing two Americans engaged in honorable warfare. In answer to the department's demands for an explanation his agents simply stated that the executions were in accordance with the law of Nicaragua.

But the State Department finds that that law is Zelaya, and that the action was in violation of all the rules of civilized warfare. Reasoning that there is no actual Government in Nicaragua, the department necessarily arrived at the conclusion that Zelaya is nothing more or less than an international brigand and must be so treated; and that he must be held responsible for the killing of these two Americans as if he were a private individual. It is probable that he will be captured in Nicaragua or reclaimed from any country to which he attempts to escape, if an extradition treaty can be invoked, and tried as a common malefactor.

It is believed that President Diaz of Mexico was the deciding force in this matter, and that it was owing to a straightforward and energetic declaration by him of the guilt of Zelaya and the necessity for intervention that was received in Washington within the last twenty-four hours that the State Department reached its decision.

HOW THE TROUBLE STARTED.

Zelaya's Continued Offenses Culminated in Execution of Americans.

Zelaya, "the menace to Central America," has never been friendly to this country, and, it is said, has frankly admitted that he despised Americans. For fourteen years he has ruled, putting down revolutions, carrying things with a high hand, and disregarding the rights of other countries.

Back in September the mutilation of official dispatches from Nicaragua to the United States Government stirred Washington and convinced the officials that it was purposely done to cover up some unusual military activity. It was then predicted that this country in the end would have to take steps to preserve peace. It was the killing of the Americans, Cannon and Groce, that stirred the Washington officials into immediate action.

The present revolution began early last month. When the revolt broke out in Bluefields it was thought that it would be speedily crushed as many others had been. Instead it has gained in strength until to-day the insurgents have established an effective blockade of Greytown. Zelaya has been beaten again and again, and it is now said to be only a question of time when he will have to flee the country.

The revolutionists are well organized. Gen. Juan J. Estrada, Governor of the Department of Zelaya, on the Atlantic Coast, was appointed Provisional President by the revolutionists, and Gen. Emiliano Chamorro assumed command of the army in the field.

The revolutionary army won victory after victory. Zelaya's troops carried on the war without regard to the existing Central American treaty. It was reported on Nov. 1 that his army had invaded Costa Rican territory by crossing the San Juan River.

From his dirty little castle at Managua Zelaya, hard pressed, was sending out each day accounts of his "victories," when through some mistake the news got out that his forces had captured and summarily executed two Americans. This awoke this country to action, and again troublesome Nicaragua was the most prominent question with which the State Department had to deal. Following this development the rebels got a good foothold, and news began to come from other than Zelaya sources. The American Consular Service, which had been gagged by Zelaya, got messages through Vice Consul Caldera at Managua that he had been threatened by the President. He is a Nicaraguan by birth. He had to leave the Consulate and seek shelter in the legation.

Leroy Cannon and Leonard Grace, the two Americans who were captured, were officers in the insurgent army. They were taken to El Castillo, an old fort on the Colorado River. There, according to the story of the revolutionists, they were tortured and then shot within twenty-four hours of their capture. The Consul at Managua appealed to President Zelaya. He was promptly told that the sentence was final.

As son as this news was received here the Government took prompt action. The Vicksburg was ordered to proceed at once to Corinto, and within an hour after the sending of the Vicksburg the cruiser Des Moines was ordered to the scene.

TERMS OF PEACE TREATY.

Declares Honduras Neutral and Provides for Arbitration.

The treaty of peace and amity which was signed by the representatives of five Central American countries was the result of a conference which was held in Washington in November, 1907. The bringing together of the representatives of the five countries was accomplished by Elihu Root, then Secretary of State. After many negotiations the representatives at Washington of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua on Sept. 17 signed the agreement to meet, and it was in accordance with this protocol that the convention was held.

The treaty was the outgrowth of efforts to find a way to put an end to anarchy in Central America, in which both Mexico and the United States were interested. They acted jointly in the matter. Secretary Root took the ground that with the completion of the Panama Canal these republics would be "in our front yard," and that some practical action must be taken to put an end to revolutions.

Under the treaty the five republics bound themselves to maintain peace, to preserve complete harmony, and to arbitrate their differences before the Central American Court of Justice, a tribunal established under the new agreement. Some of the leading articles are as follows:

Article II.—Desiring to secure to the republics of Central America the benefits which are derived from the maintenance of their institutions and contribute at the same time in strengthening their stability and the prestige with which they ought to be surrounded, it is declared that every disposition or measure which may tend to alter the constitutional organization in any of them is to be deemed a menace to the peace of said republics.

Article III.—Taking into account the central geographical position of Honduras and the facilities which, owing to this circumstance, have made its territory most often the theatre of Central American conflicts, Honduras declares from now on its absolute neutrality in event of any conflict between the other republics, and the latter, in their turn, provided such neutrality be observed, bind themselves to respect it and in no case to violate Hondduranean territory.

Article XVI.—Desiring to prevent one of the most frequent causes of disturbances in the republics, the contracting Governments shall not permit the leaders or principal chiefs of political refugees, nor their agents, to reside in the department bordering on the countries whose peace they might disturb.

Those who may have established their permanent residence in a frontier department may remain in the place of their residence under the immediate surveillance of the Government affording them asylum, but from the moment they become a menace to public order they will be included in the rule of the preceding paragraph.

Article XVIII.—Every person, no matter what his nationality, who within the territory of one of the contracting parties shall initiate or foster revolutionary movements against any of the others, shall be immediately brought to the capital of the republic, where he shall be submitted to trial according to law.

The treaty was signed on Dec. 20, 1907.

ESTRADA TO TAKE OFFENSIVE.

Insurgents Get Cargo of Arms and Ammunition from New York.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Dec. 1.—The Norwegian steamer Stavangeren has arrived here from New York with arms and ammunition for the insurgents. They have been handicapped up to this time by a lack of ammunition, but are now well equipped, and are also supplied with machine guns and small arms. Accordingly it is announced at the insurgent camp that the plan of action will be changed, Gen. Estrada immediately assuming the aggressive.

Gen. Chamorro has arrived here, and reports that the situation at Greytown is unchanged. The troops of President Zelaya are making no effort to evacuate the city or, so far as can be learned, any preparation for the announced march on Bluefields. The insurgents here claim to be confident of ultimate success. They state that recruits are arriving from many sources and daily strengthening Estrada's cause.

The impression is general that the situation now existing will soon end, despite President Zelaya's claims to the contrary. It is reported that the Nicaraguan President has a total of less than 5,000 troops at all points with which to attack the insurgents and regain the eastern coast, which has been lost to him. Many prominent Liberals who are fugitives from Managua are joining the forces of Gen. Chamorro.

Reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Matuty, who reported a decisive victory over the Government troops near Rama on Monday. He announced that he expected another engagement to-day. Matuty is a Peruvian and relieved Gen. Fornos Diaz at the head of an insurgent force. Diaz is incapacitated by illness.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 1.—Although admitting many losses the Nicaraguan Government claims to have won a victory over the revolutionists at Zahino, near Rama, on Monday. The battle lasted several hours, and many were killed and wounded on both sides.

The report that President Zelaya has made overtures to the revolutionists respecting his retirement from the Presidency, it is announced, is false. Congress met to-day, but little business was transacted.

The Norwegian fruit steamer Stavangeren is well known in New York, having being engaged in the banana trade from Cuban and Jamaican ports for some years.

After her last trip here she was chartered through her agents—the J. M. Winchester Company—for Adolfo Vadillo, a commission merchant of 2 and 4 Stone Street. The charter called for her use for a month to carry "a lawful cargo to a lawful port," and according to employes in the charterer's office she was loaded with grain and general cargo and cleared for Porto Barrios, Guatemala.

At the office of the Nicaraguan Consul nothing was known yesterday of the character of the cargo on the Stavangeren, the Consular papers having been issued according to the charter for legitimate trading purposes.

Mr. Vadillo could not be found at his office yesterday.

PRAIRIE TO TAKE 800.

Additional Marines Rushed to Philadelphia—Equipment Increased.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Detachments of marines aggregating 400 men, from Brooklyn, Washington, and Annapolis, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard today to augment the complement of 400 from the local yard who were all ready to sail on the auxiliary cruiser Prairie. Two three-inch field pieces, 800,000 rounds of ammunition, tents to accommodate 700 men, and fifty camp stoves were also added to the cargo of the cruiser.

The newly arrived marines say they were kept in ignorance of their trip until late last night. These hasty additions to the equipment on board the Prairie caused a revival of the rumors that have been current at the yard that the real destination of the vessel will be Nicaragua, despite the reiterated statement from Washington that she will go to Panama.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Prairie will sail from Philadelphia to-morrow or next day for Panama with from 400 to 700 marines aboard, according to a statement made o-day at the Navy Department.

One hundred and fifty-four marines left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday on telegraphic orders from Washington for Philadelphia.

Assistant Secretary of State Beekman Winthrop was at the navy yard and witnessed the departure of the detachment.

FRANCE ASKS FOR FACTS.

Investigating Reports of Ill Treatment of Her Citizens in Nicaragua.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Foreign Office cabled to-day to the French Consuls in Nicaragua instructing them to furnish information regarding the published reports that citizens of France had been ill-treated in Nicaragua. On the nature of the replies will depend the subsequent action of this Government.

There are Consular Agents of France stationed at Grenada and Leon, Nicaragua, and it is probably these whom the French Government has addressed. France has no Consuls in Nicaragua.

A recent dispatch from San José, Costa Rica, said that an official complaint had been lodged with the French Consul General there by Faustino Montiel, a Frenchman, who claimed to have been attacked and brutally treated by troopers who represented themselves to be members of the Nicaraguan army.

France has one Minister to Central America. He is Jacques de Cazotte, who is located at Guatemala.

PRINCETON RUNS AGROUND.

Gunboat Suffers Minor Injuries After Starting for Nicaragua.

ASTORIA, Ore., Dec. 1.—The gunboat Princeton, en route to Nicaragua, via San Francisco, while off Willapa Harbor Monday night, ran on the North Spit. She was towed off Tuesday and brought inside the harbor.

She suffered a few minor injuries.

BAKERS' TRUST MAY DOMINATE NEW YORK

Philadelphia Report That a Huge Combination Is Being Formed in This City.

PUBLIC WOULD GET LESS

Loaf Would Be Smaller or Prices Higher—Trust May Be Extended to Other Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The North American to-morrow will print a dispatch from its correspondent in New York, which in part is as follows:

"Combinations of leading bread baking establishments located in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and on the west of the Hudson into a giant baking trust that will control the output of upward of 6,000,000 loaves of bread a week is the object of negotiations and conferences which are now going forward.

"Representatives of concerns which have three-quarters of the entire 'factory' capacity of this profitable territory have already taken part in these conferences, and it is now declared by prominet bakers that a combination is inevitable. Furthermore, it is the confident belief of those who are active in the movement that certain of the important bakers who are now holding aloof will be found in the ranks when plans for the trust are perfected.

"It is stated here that a similar movement has been started in Baltimore, and it is the belief that in line with combinations that have been formed in some of the Western cities, notably St. Louis and Kansas City, other Eastern cities, including Boston and Philadelphia, may be invaded.

"Already the movement here has progressed so far that at a meeting held yesterday there was a lengthy discussion as to a scheme under which output and weights of bread may be controlled without running foul of the Federal laws.

"The purposes for which the proposed combination are desired are:

Standardization of weight and price, which would mean, at the present price of flour, either a higher price for the present sized loaf or a scaling down of the weight.

Reduction of the number of brands sold in Greater New York, from fifty-three to twelve.

Distribution of territory so that teams of a given plant would serve a restricted area, from which teams of other branch plants would be excluded.

Control of output in order to limit the amount of bread that may be returned by the retailer, as "stale."

"That all of the large Brooklyn bakeries, with but a single possible exception, will be found within the trust, if the present project is carried through, is assured. Projectors of the enterprise have, it is stated, already received assurance that the Shults Bakery, which was formerly the largest in the country, and which is still the largest in New York, will favor a legitimate combination, and similar assurances have been obtained from other important interests. The Shults Bakery alone has used as high as 2,350 barrels of flour in a week, and now uses about 2,000, and its action would have a strong influence on some of the other concerns.

"Two basic reasons have impelled the bakers in their movement looking to a union of interests. The first is that they believe that to-day the public is receiving, considering the price of flour, too great a weight of bread for the money it is paying. The second is that altogether too great a percentage of bread is returned by the retailer as "stale." Both of these, it is contended, are factors that cannot possibly be controlled so long as there are so many scattered plants, while both could readily be handled by a baking trust.

"The advance in the price of flour in recent years has introduced a factor that is especially difficult to regulate. Formerly, up to the time of the Leiter boom, Spring wheat patent flours were at times as low as $3.50 a barrel. Then they began to advance, until $5 began to be regarded as an average price. Last year they went to $6 a barrel, and to-day they are $5 to $5.25, although many bakeries are using flour that they bought at $4.75.

"Henry G. Friedman, whose Brooklyn bakery consumes 700 barrels of flour a week, and whose output is therefore approximately 200,000 loaves of bread a week, said to-day, in speaking of the movement, that in the view of virtually all these who attended yesterday's meeting, consolidation is inevitable.

"'There is no other way to correct conditions,' he said. 'I myself refused to go in under the Oscher plan, but we are now considering how the situation can be handled, and I do not myself see any other way than to bring the plants together. I am convinced that John H. Shults, for instance, would not enter any arrangment that was not entirely fair and equitable to all interests, including the public, yet I believe that Oscher had an option on the Shults business.'

"Among the group of bakeries which it is hoped to bring into the arrangement and without which the situation could not be controlled are John H. Shults, Hildebrand Baking Company, Wingfield & Taylor, Probst & Shoemaker, the Friedman Bakery, and the Dahn Bakery, all of Brooklyn; the New York O. K. Baking Company, C. Martens, Jersey City, and John H. Schmalz & Son, Hoboen.

RECEIVERS FOR BIG TUNNELS.

Chicago Subway Concerns Taken Over for a Friendly Reorganization.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day appointed receivers for the Illinois Tunnel Company and the Chicago Warehouse and Tunnel Company, operating companies held by the $50,000,000 Chicago Subway Company, which has constructed sixty-six miles of railroad tunnels under Chicago's downtown streets.

David R. Forgan, President of the National City Bank, and Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, were named receivers for the Illinois Tunnel Company, and Edwin A. Potter, President of the American Trust and Savings Bank, receiver for the Chicago Warehouse and Terminal Company.

The companies went into receivership after two judgments had been rendered against them in favor of the Corporation Trust Company. The judgment against the warehouse company was for $3,046,794 and that against the tunnel company $1,129,428. The tunnel company includes in its organization the Illinois Telephone and Construction Company, which also is affected by the receivership.

The receivership is the initial step in a plan to reorganize the companies under friendly terms. A Reorganization Committee will enter on the task of carrying to completion the tunnel and its connecting enterprises, it was said to-night. The personnel of this committee will be announced from New York within a few days. Reorganization was made necessary because the bond limit of the Illinois Tunnel Company had been reached.

When the Chicago Subway Company was formed in 1904 to take over the Illinois Tunnel Company and the Chicago Warehouse and Terminal Company, J. Ogden Armour and E. H. Harriman became dominant. Mr. Harriman committed the company to a policy which involved the completion of the system, so that it could be connected with all the Chicago railroads before operations would begin.

This involved heavy expenditures, which were supplied by the Armour-Harriman interests on notes of the company secured by the first mortgage bonds, of which $15,566,000 were issued at first with $13,000,000 additional povided to secure the notes. The Armour-Harriman interests had put about $9,500,000 into the property up to the time of Mr. Harriman's death, but his estate is understood to have called a halt.

Since then there have been almost continuous conferences between the Harriman estate representatives and those of J. Ogden Armour and other bondholders. While it was at first denied that a receivership or reorganization would be necessary the stock has been steadily declining on the Curb and in Chicago. Yesterday it made a new low record on the Curb at 3⅛.

MOB BURNS NEGRO PREACHER.

John Harvard Had Shot a White Autoist Who Frightened His Mules.

COCHRAN, Ga., Dec. 1.—John Harvard, a negro preacher, who shot and fatally injured Will D. Booth, two miles from this place late this afternoon, was captured by a mob five miles from here to-night at 10 o'clock and burned at a stake, more than a carload of light wood, being heaped about the body.

Booth, who is a business man of Hawkinsville, was en route to Cochran in an automobile and drove up behind Harvard, who was in a wagon. Harvard charged that Booth's machine frightened his mules. He drew a pistol after a few words and fired upon Booth, three shots taking effect. Booth returned the fire, and it was learned after the negro was captured that he carried two bullets, but neither in vital spots. Booth was brought to this place soon after the shooting. Surgeons to-night gave out the statement that there was little hope for his recovery. He has a wife and several children.

Officers from Hawkinsville in automobiles and carrying hounds went immediately to the scene of the shooting, but a party of citizens had been formed and had trailed the negro on horseback to his hiding place in a barn three miles away. He showed fight, but was suffering so severely from the effects of his injuries that he could offer little resistance. He freely admitted the shooting, and it is stated justified his action by the fact that Booth's automobile frightened his mules. He was given an opportunity to pray, after which he was securely bound with chains to an improvised stake. The fuel was piled high above his head and the torch applied. The roaring of the flames prevented sound being audible if any escaped the man's lips.

GIRL FLEES FROM CONVENT.

Leaves School Near Tarrytown to Get Dresses—Found Ill in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Because her father refused to supply enough money to enable her to dress as other girls did, Hazel Robertson Dillon ran away from St. Mary's Convent, near Tarrytown, N. Y., and came to Chicago to seek employment.

Despondent, she wandered through Lincoln Park to-day, having searched three days for work. While in the park she was seized with an acute attack of appendicitis, brought on largely by worry. Police Sergt. L. B. Condon found the young woman lying on the ground near the lagoon. She was unconscious, and the Sergeant suspected she had attempted to commit suicide.

Miss Dillon is 20 years old, and is the daughter of Walter Dillon, General Superintendent of the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—All schools and convents in this vicinity deny knowledge of the disappearance of Miss Hazel Dillon.

ALL THE NORTHWEST CRIPPLED BY STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

is serious, for the insurance on all boats and cargoes on the Lakes expires Dec. 5.

The freight blockade extends all the way to the Pacific. In the Pacific Northwest 700 switchmen obeyed the strike order. In Seattle 200 men are affected. Tacoma has 100 strikers, Spokane 180, Pascoe 50, Ellensburg 40, and Everett 30. The strike was not felt at Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, Wash., where the switching crews are made up of members of the Railway Trainmen's Union, who have shown no sympathy with the strike.

The prospects of a shortage of fuel in the extreme Northwest is serious.

Figures received in St. Paul to-day show that 2,267 switchmen responded to the strike order. The switchmen are firm in their determination to hold out for an increase of 6 cents an hour in wages, with double time for overtime, Sundays, and holidays, together with the other concessions they demand.

The Railway Managers' Committee of ten members, the majority of whom are representatives of Eastern and Southern railroads, is maintaining headquarters in the Ryan Hotel. The fact that the larger part of the committee is made up of men from railroads not directly concerned in the switchmen's strike, makes the committee one of National importance. It is said that the moral and financial support of the National Railway Association is being given to the railroads of the Northwest.

FLOUR PRICES MAY GO UP.

No Immediate Advance, However, Is Expected Here as Result of Strike.

Flour men here who are well posted on the situation said yesterday that New York will not feel the effect of the shutdown of the mills in Minneapolis, but that if the strike extends through the Northwest and results in a general shutting down of the mills the price of flour here will soar alarmingly. Although Minneapolis is one of the chief sources of supply for flour which finds its way to this city, there are hundreds of other cities throughout the country which can be called on by New York in case of a flour famine. There is enough flour in storage here at present to last at least two weeks, and a great deal more is now on the way from the Northwest.

T. C. Estee of the Washburn-Crosby Flour Company, which controls several of the largest mills in Minneapolis, said yesterday that he did not think the shutting down of the Minneapolis mills will be felt here yet awhile.

"If it lasts and spreads to other cities it may force up the price of flour temporarily," said Mr. Estee, "and if the strike lasts for any great length of time it will certainly affect the price. As for the danger of its spreading to the other cities which play a prominent part in supplying New York with flour, that is problematic.

"Flour from the Minneapolis mills predominates in New York, but there are of course other large sources of supply which can be drawn on in times of emergency. Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and, in fact, many other States in the Union have mills that turn out flour which finds its way at one time or another to this city. And there is at present a large stock of flour on hand here.

"Much of this flour is in the railway terminal warehouses, where ten days' free storage is allowed. Much, too, is on the way here from various parts of the country. There, too, there is a large amount of flour in the storerooms of the bakeries. In fact, New York is well supplied at present."

Mr. Estee said that about 20,000 barrels of flour is received here daily from outside mills. Flour mills in the city produce between 4,000 and 5,000 barrels a day, so the total amount of flour consumed here daily is about 25,000 barrels. Mr. Estee said that with the flour on hand here and that on the way, together with flour which can be sent on from cities which are not affected by the strike, New York can get along nicely for about a month.

Flour is selling now to the retail grocer for from $6.60 to $6.75 a barrel. Flour men say that the strike will probably affect the entire Northwest, and that the cities of greatest flour production east of the Mississippi River will be called on in the near future to increase their shipments to New York.

A representative of the United Mills Flour Company said yesterday that advices from the West indicate that no danger of a shut-down of mills exists east of Chicago, and that unless such a shutdown does extend to this side of Chicago New York will not feel the strike keenly.

"If not a barrel of flour comes in from the Northwest for thirty days, New York would not really feel the effect of the Minneapolis shut-down," said this representative. All through New York State, he said, there are flour mills which could turn their supply to New York City in the event of a flour famine.

Viewing the situation as a whole, the flour men here say they are not alarmed at the outlook, and that if the price of flour goes up it will be only temporarily.

SANTA FE RAISES WAGES.

Voluntary Increase to Telegraphers, Wire Chiefs, and Managers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Telegraph operators in relay offices, wire chiefs and managers on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad will receive an increase in wages of $5 a month, according to an announcement to-day by officers of the railroad.

The operators are unorganized and had made no demands for the increase.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM cures coughs, colds, or grippe. 10 cts.—Adv.

BATHTUB MYSTERY NO MURDER, SHE SAYS

Dead Woman's Mother-in-Law Reveals the Snead Family History to Clear Sister.

VICTIM DROWNED HERSELF

Husband Missing, Health Gone, and She Despairing—Was a Colonel's Daughter—Two Wills Found.

In an effort to shield her sister, Miss Virginia Wardlaw, the elderly spinster held in the Essex County (N. J.) jail, charged with the murder of her niece, Mrs. Ocey W. M. Snead, whose nude body was found in a bathtub in the East Orange house occupied by the couple on Monday afternoon, Mrs. Snead, mother-in-law of the dead girl, consented last night to tell THE TIMES everything she knew about the case. She contends that it is not a case of murder, but suicide.

From early in the afternoon, when she and her aged mother, the grandmother of the dead woman, were located through the East Orange police in a lodging house at 468 West Twenty-second Street, Manhattan, until 8 o'clock last night Mrs. Snead refused steadfastly to tell Central Office detectives and reporters anything about herself or her daughter-in-law. She refused also the earnest request of the East Orange police for her to go there to identify the younger Mrs. Snead's body. But convinced at last that the time had come, as she said, when family pride should be laid aside, she agreed to tell a TIMES reporter the family history, so far as it could have material bearing on the death of the girl.

She made only one exception. To the last she was unwilling for it to be published from what part of the South she and her people had come, leaving the inference only that it might be either Georgia or Tennessee.

First of all, Mrs. Snead denied that there was any mystery about the death of her daughter-in-law. She denied that the young woman had been forced to make her will. She refused to admit that the efforts to borrow money on the insurance policies, aggregating nearly $20,000, arose from straitened circumstances.

Net Neglected, She Says.

She denied that her daughter-in-law had been willfully neglected. She asserted that the young woman's death was the result of long continued illness and doubtless one of the fits of despondency to which she was subject.

"In the hope of lightening the burden of an innocent woman," said she, "I will tell all I know. There is no mystery in the case. There was no mystery in our living in the modest Flatbush house. There is nothing to conceal except for the sake of our family and relatives, and it was for them that we have been silent until now.

"My daughter-in-law, the poor girl who died in the East Orange house, before her marriage was Ocey Wardlaw Martin. She was born in this city twenty-four years ago, the daughter of the late Col. Robert Martin, a gallant Confederate officer under Gen. Forrest. Soon after the war Col. Martin—that was his army rank—came to New York to enter the merchandise house of David Dows. I am not sure that that firm even exists now. Indeed, I don't think it does, as this was many years ago, and Col. Martin himself has been dead many years.

"He was the tobacco inspector for the house, judging the quality of all the tobacco which the house exported to its European customers. Col. Martin was a man of high education, and received a large salary for his services. The family lived in ease and comfort in one of the most desirable residential sections of New York in those days.

"Ocey and my son, F. W. Snead, who I am sure is dead, were own cousins, I being the sister of her mother. Ocey and my son, therefore, had known each other from childhood up. He used to come to New York from his home in the South to visit the home of his aunt, and Ocey almost every year came South to my home for long visits.

A Southern Girl.

"When she grew up her father was anxious for her to be educated in the South, and, though living in the North, to grow up as a Southern girl. For that reason he sent her to school near our old home in the South. Though my son and she did not go to the same school they were educated not far from each other and were frequently together.

"From being friends they became sweethearts, and were married in the South in 1907. About a year later they came to New York, going to live at 28 East Eleventh Street. Here the first child was born. It died two days after its birth.

"It is ridiculous all this talk about bones being found in the house we occupied in Flatbush. It is nothing but a little charred coal, and the stains on the floor are but varnish or grease.

"My daughter-in-law had some money, some property in the South, which had come to her from her father, and years before she was married her life had been insured for the benefit of her estate. My son roamed around a good deal after his college days. He finally got employment in a lumber yard here in the Summer of 1908, remaining there until early in the present year, when he was discharged. About the middle of last Summer he decided to go South for his health. We have never seen him since. Soon after his departure a message came to his wife that he was dead. We have no reason to doubt the truth of this report of his death.

"At the time my son went away my sister, Miss Virginia Wardlaw, now held in East Orange; my daughter-in-law, and myself were living in the house at 1,693 East Forty-eighth Street, Flatbush. We had gone there because we wanted quiet for my daughter, who was soon to become a mother a second time. She had been in ill-health ever since the birth of the first child, and was exceedingly nervous. We wanted to get away from the noise from piano playing next door, and so selected this sparsely settled neighborhood.

Lived in Flatbush.

"I see a great mystery has been made of the fact that we rented both floors of the two-family house. There was no mystery. The rent for the two was only $25 a month, and we got rid of the noise of a family above us. I see also that the neighbors are said to have been greatly alarmed because we lived in seclusion. We did live in seclusion. I say it in no disrespect to them that most of those in that section are of the working class, not particularly well educated, and we did not think we would find it congenial to mingle with them.

"Mrs. Martha Eliza Wardlaw, my mother and the grandmother of the dead girl, was never in that house. She lives here now, but was then boarding in this city. She has lived here many years. The mother of Ocey Snead is not here. I will not say that she is dead. I will not say where she is. The fact is, I don't know.

"All during the time we were in the Flatbush house my daughter-in-law was ill and despondent. She thought she was going to die, and of her own accord asked that a lawyer be obtained so she could make her will. She felt grateful to her grandmother for watching over her when she was a child in the absence of her mother, and it was for that reason that she made the beneficiary. She was not coerced in any way, and it is really silly to talk about our having power over her or hypnotizing her.

"After the birth of the child and it had been put in a home we came to Manhattan to look for a place to spend the Winter. Miss Wardlaw went out to East Orange, rented that house, and she and my daughter-in-law were to see how they liked it there before my mother and I went out. If they liked it we were to take out our furniture, now in storage. Then the poor girl, ill in body and mind, ended it all, and this terrible charge was made against an innocent woman.

"Sometimes as I sit here, fearing to show my face in the street, and thinking what our people in the South will say if they hear of it, I nearly go crazy. I never even heard of Ocey's death until I saw it in the papers this morning."

The Dead Woman's Will.

The combined efforts of the local and East Orange police yesterday was directed toward finding a motive for crime, if crime had been committed. They worked on the basis that, if found anywhere, it would be in the making of the will and in the assignment of the insurance which the dead woman carried. Sergt. O'Nell of the East Orange force, who had not slept on the case, after taking Miss Wardlaw to Police Headquarters on Monday afternoon, when the body of the girl was found, obtained a copy of the will yesterday from William H. Fee, a lawyer in the Engineers' Building at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan, but living near the "house of mystery" in Flatbush. He had drawn the will on Sept. 8, at the request of Miss Wardlaw.

Mr. Fee said that in preparing the instrument he had been largely guided by memoranda which the women in the house furnished, and that throughout the conference on the subject young Mrs. Snead had almost nothing to say. She was passively consenting, he said, the others actively assisting. He did not notice anything else particularly unusual in the proceedings, he said, and would probably have thought no more of it but for later gossip.

This is the will, witnessed by Miss Mary Lauck, then staying at the lawyer's house:

I, Ocey Warlaw Martin Snead of County of Kings, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and State of New York, being of legal age and of sound and disposing mind, do make this, my last will and testament:

First—I direct that my funeral expenses and just debts be paid.

Second—I give to my infant son the sum of $500.

Third—I give and bequeath all the rest of my estate, both real and personal, of which I may die possessed to my grandmother, Martha Eliza Wardlaw.

Fifth—I appoint my grandmother, Martha Eliza Wardlaw, the executrix of my estate, without bonds or security of any kind.

Fifth—I appoint my grandmother, Martha Eliza Wardlaw, the guardian of the person and estate of my infant son, to act without bonds and to have unrestrained powers.

Sixth—In the event of the death of my infant son, I direct that all property he shall have derived from me revert to my grandmother, Martha Eliza Wardlaw.

An Earlier Will Made.

Mr. Fee ascertained not then, but later, that another will had been drawn on Aug. 7 by a lawyer, whose name has not yet been learned. It was witnessed by the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Purdy, a former Flatbush Methodist pastor. Mr. Purdy said yesterday that he and his wife became acquainted with the Wardlaws in the course of his pastoral work. He did not know who the lawyer was who drew the will. It did not, however, make any provision for the infant, then six days old, and Mr. Fee learned that because of this, the fear being that it was invalid, he was requested to draw the second instrument, in which $500 was left to the child.

Mr. Fee saw the family several times later, having been called there to give advice as to the best means of obtaining loans on the insurance policies which young Mrs. Snead carried. He was told by the Wardlaw woman, who appeared to be the business spokesman, that Mrs. Snead had five policies in the New York Life Company aggregating $20,000.

On one of these for $2,500 Miss Wardlaw said they wanted to borrow $400. He told them he could not help them much in this matter, and he did not learn whether they obtained the loan or not. He understood, however, that previous loans had been granted.

At the office of the insurance company it was said yesterday that Mrs. Snead did have policies in the company aggregrating $17,000, but it could not be learned how much, if any, had been borrowed on them.

In the light of the will, with the grandmother as beneficiary, and of the insurance policies, wherein the assignment had been changed, according to a statement at the office of the company, from the dead woman's estate to the grandmother, the police are trying to discover if young Mrs. Snead came to her death earlier than has been reported. They are weighing these considerations with the statement by Dr. William R. Pettit, the Flatbush physician who attended the young woman, that she was neglected by those in the house with her, his most positive instructions being ignored, and his warnings set completely at naught.

Opinion of the Police.

They have two theories, based on the will, the insurance policies and the Pettit statement. One is that Mrs. Snead was so neglected and so poorly provided for in her illness and separation from her child that she found life a heavier burden than death, and was thus driven to shorten her days. The other is that she was taken to the unfurnished house in East Orange that her death might be accomplished the more easily.

On the other hand, a strong point in favor of the suicide contention came to light late yesterday when several words in young Mrs. Snead's handwriting were found on a billhead in the office where her husband used to work. She sometimes went there at night to assist him, and her writing on the billhead in the hands of the police compares almost exactly with that of the note found pinned to her clothes.

Dr. Pettit said yesterday that he was convinced the women sought to make Mrs. Snead think she was worse than she really was, and that he had told them she was not dangerously ill, with every chance of speedy recovery if they would do what he told them.

The police attach little importance to the charred masses in the house and the floor stains, although the coals from the stove were sent to Coroner Brewer's office for examination to-day.

The Suspect Held.

The murder suspect, after being arraigned before Recorder Francis Nott in the East Orange Court yesterday, was remanded to the Essex County Jail for examination next Monday. She began the day with a fencing match with the Recorder.

On Tuesday night she sent a message to Lawyer Fee in Brooklyn asking him to act as her counsel, but the message was countermanded by the police.

"I must have a lawyer," she insisted to her jailers yesterday morning. Franklin W. Fort, son of Gov. Fort and a former Recorder of East Orange, lives near the East Orange City Hall. She sent a message for him, and he arrived just after her arraignment. He agreed, after a hurried consultation with her, to act as her lawyer in so far as concerned the keeping of her dead niece's body from being buried in Potter's Field. Mr. Fort had another consultation with her after her arrival at the Newark jail.

When the prisoner was taken into Court, Recorder Nott said:

"Anything that you say may be used against you," abbreviating the conventional warning.

"Against me!" exclaimed the gray-haired woman, sharply; "for or against me you mean."

She refused to remove her veil during the arraignment, and held a newspaper in front of her face during the long ride over to Newark in the patrol wagon. When told by the Sergeant that the latter precaution was unnecessary, she remarked:

"You men would not like to see an old woman in tears."

Identified the Prisoner.

A dramatic scene occurred at the jail last night, when a detective from East Orange took Kathleen Bond, the housekeeper of the West Twenty-second Street boarding house, to identify the accused woman as one of her boarders during the last month. Mrs. Bond was taken up to Miss Wardlaw's cell by Mrs. McGinness, the Warden's wife.

"Who told you I was here? How did you know I was here?" she demanded, evidently much disturbed. "Don't let the old lady know that I am here, and don't let her read any papers. If I give you a sealed letter to the old lady, will you take it to her?"

"We in the boarding house have always known the accused woman as 'the tramp,'" said Mrs. Bond on leaving the jail. "She was always coming in and out of the house and holding consultations behind closed doors with old Mrs. Snead and the latter's daughter and adopted daughter. But she only spent three nights in the house, Mrs. Morton. Mrs. Snead's adopted daughter, was the master. She seemed to dictate everything, received most of the mail, and kept Mrs. Snead's daughter, the girl now dead, in her room.

"Mrs. Morten came to the house first. She gave the proprietress, Mrs. Anderson, 50 cents to allow mail to be delivered to her there, under various names. Then she engaged the ground floor parlor. This was the first week in November. Later, she engaged the third floor sitting room, bedroom and bathroom for old Mrs. Snead, and the latter's daughter and granddaughter.

"There seemed nothing the matter with the latter. She seemed bright and gay, and flitted between her relatives' third floor and first floor apartments. She ate next to nothing. They got their own meals and had nothing to do with any of us. They said they were in a real estate business and that they wanted to move to the country for the old lady's health.

"Mrs. Snead, the dead girl's mother, left three weeks ago, saying she was going to get a cottage for the old lady in the country. Mrs. Morton took the old lady and the daughter away about two weeks ago. Mrs. Morton returned but went away last Wednesday. Mrs. Snead brought the old lady back on Thursday.

"On Monday a week ago Miss Wardlaw, who is now held by the police, came in to see Mrs. Morton. On last Monday the day on which the girl proves to have been lying dead in East Orange, old Mrs. Snead and her daughter, for some unexplained reason, suddenly pulled down the blinds, locked the doors, and kept the gas burning all day in the West Twenty-seventh Street rooms until we

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MRS. ANDREWS' WILL LEAVES HUSBAND ALL

A Second One, However, Is Expected to Come from the Roosevelts.

CONTEST NEARLY CERTAIN

Renewal of an Old Family Feud Likely to Start Over the Estate's Settlement.

What to all appearances is the opening shot in a renewal of the warfare which two years ago involved the families of John E. Roosevelt, lawyer and cousin of ex-President Roosevelt, and Constant A. Andrews, former President of the United States Savings Bank, at 606 Madison Avenue, was fired yesterday when a will of Mrs. Blanche Landgraf Andrews, wife of the banker, who died last Friday in Bloomingdale Asylum, where she had been confined for the last two years, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court.

The will was dated July 9, 1880, the year in which the Andrewses were married, and at its head were written the words "Pansy Cottage, Newport, R. I." The document goes on to say that Mrs. Andrews leaves all her real and personal estate to her husband, Constant Abram Andrews, absolutely, and makes him the sole executor of the will. The document is in Mrs. Andrews's own handwriting.

It was learned that another, and, it is said, a later will, which makes a different division of the $400,000 estate, is to be filed for probate in the near future. This will mean a contest over the will filed yesterday, and it is understood that every effort will be made to show that the later will was made after Mrs. Andrews was adjudged incompetent to manage her own affairs.

The filing of the will yesterday, the day after Mrs. Andrews was buried at White Plains, N. Y., is taken to indicate that a determined effort will be made to keep the estate in the Andrews family, but there is every reason to believe that the Roosevelts will fight for a share of their sister's estate.

The Roosevelt-Andrews feud dates back many years to the time when Mr. Roosevelt and his wife, who was a sister of Mrs. Andrews, tried to prevent her from marrying the banker. In 1903 radical differences arose between the two families over the management of Mrs. Andrews's estate by the committee to which representatives of both were appointed, together with the late John Notman.

The bitterness was heightened by the production on behalf of Mr. Andrews of an affidavit declaring that Mrs. Andrews in 1897 complained that her brother-in-law, John E. Roosevelt, "expressed amorous sentiments" which alarmed her, and that he wanted to see her after her husband had gone to business in the morning. The affidavit set forth certain notes to Mrs. Andrews in which she is addressed by Mr. Roosevelt as "My dear Birdie." On the Roosevelt side there was resentment over the alleged implications that the divorce case of Klemme against Klemme, in which Mr. Andrews was named as corespondent by the husband of a former maid in his household, had anything to do with the differences over the management of Mrs. Andrews's estate.

The legal entanglement began in 1903 when, as a result of lunacy proceedings in the Supreme Court, the committee was appointed for the estate of Mrs. Andrews and Mr. Andrews himself was appointed a committee of her person. Mrs. Andrews was confined for some time in a sanitarium at 261st Street and Broadway, but was removed later to the Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains.

A determined effort was made in the Supreme Court last January to obtain Mrs. Andrews's release from the asylum, but this failed.

CANNON DECLARES HE WILL AID TAFT

Speaker Says Congress Will Heed President's Recommendations for New Legislation.

EXPECTS A LONG SESSION

Story That He Has Said Democrats Will Carry Next House Emphatically Denied—Fails to See Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Speaker Cannon got back on the job to-day and found a bunch of faithful adherents waiting for him at his room in the Capitol when he arrived there early in the afternoon. The Speaker opened his day by a call at the White House, where he promptly ran up against the "no visitors received" order which has been put up while the President is engaged upon his message.

He took a turn about the new Executive offices and expressed the opinion that they were "fine." Then he put in a few minutes "joshing" the newspaper men, and hustled up to the Capitol with John Dwight, Republican whip of the House. Mr. Cannon grinned when asked about the fight Victor Murdock, the irreconcilable Kansas insurgent, is planning against him, and remarked: "Murdock? I heard of that name once. But that fellow is dead. He was an actor years ago." To a question about the story that he might resign, the Speaker said: "And the black cat said to the monkey, hurrah." That was all.

When he reached his office Mr. Cannon was a little more communicative. There is a growing feeling among Congressmen in both houses that this is a first-class time to let well enough alone and not bother about the enactment of more corporation laws. But Speaker Cannon places himself squarely in line with the President.

"I think this will be a long session," he said. "It may run well into the Spring. There is lots of work to be done and we are here to do it. The President will have important recommendations to make to Congress and Congress will give heed to them."

Ever since last Spring intimations have come from the White House that the President was assured that the Speaker would co-operate with him in the effort to carry out his programme of legislation for this session. Now the Speaker comes out squarely in accord with those intimations, and thus at the start blasts the strongest hope that the Republican insurgents in the House have had. Their sole chance of success lies in a split between Mr. Taft and the Speaker, and if they can't engineer that they will be compelled to fall in line with the programme.

An interesting story was published here this afternoon to the effect that when the Speaker was on the train yesterday coming down from Pittsburg he talked very earnestly with an old friend to whom he said that the Democrats were practically certain to carry the next House. This story was given on the alleged authority of the wife of one of the House insurgents, who sat near the Speaker and overheard his talk, especially his denunciation of her husband. On behalf of both the Speaker and his friend categorical denials of the story were made this evening.

Among close friends of the Administration, however, there is a distinct recognition of the fact that the Speaker is in a critical situation, and they admit that the desperation of his attack upon the insurgents shows his own realization of that fact. The Speaker is bending every energy to the attempt to line the insurgents up with Bryan, and never loses an opportunity to call them supporters of Bryan. His declaration of entire fealty to the Administration platform therefore is accepted as another indication of his recognition of the strait he is in.

Several of the Republican House leaders visited the Speaker's office this afternoon and had conferences with him. They included Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee, John Dalzell, the ranking member of the Rules Committee; Chairman Mann of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce; Boutell of Illinois, one of the Speaker's stanchest henchmen; Dwight, the whip, and several others.

TELLS OF GOULD LETTERS.

Bessie Van Dorn Also Supplies Extracts Before Trial of Her Suit.

Miss Bessie Van Dorn, known on the stage as Bessie de Vole, who recently brought suit against Frank J. Gould, alleging that he engaged himself to marry her before he sailed for Europe, called reporters last night to an uptown apartment, where she has been staying at the home of a woman friend, and made a statement concerning her relations to Mr. Gould.

The statement, to which Miss Van Dorn later insisted upon swearing before a notary public, contained extracts from letters which she asserted had been written to her by Mr. Gould and which tended to support her assertions. One letter, she said, was written to her at the time of the trial of Mrs. Ben Teal. She said she made the letters public to vindicate herself against allegations by the other side in the case, and that she made the statement under oath because Mr. Gould had told her the day before he sailed that no Judge would believe her or people speaking for her because of her and their connection with the stage.

Miss Van Dorn displayed the letters from which, she said, the extracts were taken, and a valise tightly filled with typewritten sheets, which, she asserted, were copies of other letters sent to her by Mr. Gould.

GOLDEN TOPAZ

The remarkable brilliancy and beauty of color of the golden topaz accounts for its popularity. The golden topaz, as the name implies, has the color of pure gold scintillating through the stone in most dazzling beauty.

A remarkable collection of golden topaz jewelry is on view at the establishment of **Theodore A. Kohn & Son,** the Fifth Avenue jewelers.

These stones are cut into hearts, in the so-called pear shape, and in a variety of other pleasing forms. Much thought has been devoted to the suitable mounting of golden topaz. Many original and unique settings are displayed in a great variety of necklaces, brooch pins, cravat pins, and other articles of jewelry. Notable among these pieces are those employing the grape leaf, in which clusters of grapes, formed of pearls, add a very pleasing contrast. The beautiful golden hue of the topaz and the rose tint of the gold blend in perfect harmony.

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FLETCHER HARPER HURT.

Thrown in the Westchester Hunt and Seriously Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Fletcher Harper of New York, a member of the Harper family and famous as a cross-country rider, is lying dangerously injured at the country home of Eugene S. Reynal, near here, as the result of a hunter he was riding turning a somersault and falling on him.

The accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon, during the weekly run after the hounds of the Westchester Hunt Club, and efforts were made to keep it secret, but the facts leaked out to-day, when four New York specialists were sent for to perform an operation on Mr. Harper. The run started near the clubhouse, in Purchase Street, and was to cover a distance of five miles. E. H. Carle was master of the hounds, and in the field of hunters were E. S. Reynal, J. J. Higginson, H. T. Perry, and Emil Veight.

Mr. Harper was mounted on Dressmaker, a famous cross-country hunter, which won many prizes at the steeplechase meets at Morris Park, when that old track was in existence. The horse had been lent to Mr. Harper to take part in the hunt by L. V. Froment, who is prominent in the iron and steel business.

Mr. Harper was at the head of the field when his mount stumbled taking a timber fence and turned completely over, landing on top of the rider. The other riders, seeing Harper fall, hurried to his assistance. He was unconscious and was taken in an automobile to the home of Mr. Reynal, where Dr. Page of White Plains was summoned. An operation was performed late last night.

Several of Mr. Harper's ribs were broken, and in addition to a dislocated shoulder and a broken hip he was also internally injured. The physicians from Manhattan who were called to examine Mr. Harper were Dr. Charles H. Peck, Dr. Brewer, Dr. Russell, and Dr. Wyeth.

Mr. Harper is the eldest son of J. Henry Harper, a member of the publishing firm. He is single and a member of many clubs. His condition, late last night, was said to be critical, with the chances against him.

BAR RED CROSS STAMPS.

Great Britain and African Colonies Exclude Them from Their Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Great Britain and her South African possessions, Orange River Colony, South Rhodesia, and the Transvaal, have refused admittance to their mails to Red Cross Christmas stamps and all other non-postage charity stamps, and Germany has stipulated that the stamps must be placed on the backs of envelopes or wrappers. The Post Office Department to-day issued a circular announcing this fact and stating that all mail articles coming under the restriction will be returned to the sender, if known by the postal authorities in this country, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office if the sender is not known. The circular adds that all articles bearing such stamps for transmission in the international mails should bear on the covers the full address of the sender.

The reason given for the action of the foreign postal authorities is that the stamps are confused with the regular postage stamps of the United States.

ATTACH CARLISLE'S HOME.

Jewelers Say ex-Secretary Has Neglected to Pay Bill of $2,385.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The home of John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was attached to-day by the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia on a claim for $2,385, alleged by the New York jewelry firm of T. Kirkpatrick & Co. to be due it from Mr. Carlisle for diamonds, rubies, and other jewels. The claim is for jewelry said to have been sold to the ex-Secretary between Dec. 24, 1906, and Nov. 6, 1908. The New York merchants declare that Mr. Carlisle has neglected to comply with repeated requests from them to settle the account.

The plea that Mr. Carlisle has changed his residence from the District of Columbia to New York is given as a reason for bringing the attachment before judgment.

WORKING FOR SUFFRAGE BILL.

Women Here Raising a $5,000 Fund—Men to Help Them.

The State Legislative Committee of which Mrs. Henry Villard is Chairman and which has on its list many of the strongest woman suffrage advocates, met yesterday morning at the Suffrage Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, and discussed methods for putting its suffrage bill through the Legislature this Winter. It announced that a fund of $5,000 is being raised, a good part of the money being already on hand, to do suffrage work and hold mass meetings in the twenty-six districts of the twenty-six legislators composing the Judiciary Committee of the two houses. The Men Voters' League is to assist in the work.

A big delegation will go to Albany at the coming legislative session to have a hearing and a strong effort will be made to have it effective. The women said that if their bill was not voted upon this Winter they would make a vigorous effort to learn the reason why. The Legislative Committee will meet at the Headquarters every Thursday morning this Winter for consultation and to report progress.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS GROW.

The amount of duty collected on incoming passenger baggage during November was $124,480, and the total customs receipts $17,575,847. This is a big increase over previous Novembers. Collector Loeb said it could be explained by the fact that we are now enjoying greater prosperity than ever before.

The comparative table given out at the Custom House follows:

	No. Passengers.	No. Dutiable Declarations.	Duties Collected.
November, 1906	17,275	479	$44,178
November, 1907	25,712	677	47,606
November, 1908	15,364	660	27,179
November, 1909	22,758	1,300	124,480

Mrs. Snowden Denounces Mrs. Ward.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 1.—A crowd, which filled the Collingwood Opera House to-night, applauded enthusiastically the speech of Mrs. Philip Snowden, the English suffragist. Mrs. Snowden spoke to an audience which was made up largely of leaders of society of this section. A large number of persons came from New York to hear her. They were led by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, whose party occupied a box.

Mrs. Snowden made a scornful reference to Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist.

"We have not got Mrs. Humphry Ward, for which I am truly grateful, Amen!" she said. "I am thankful that we are saved from that specimen of arrested development. I am sorry that she has not been bigger, for she has done great things."

Mrs. Snowden described Mrs. Ward's early experiences in socialism when she "descended to the depths of association with exponents of that cult," and remarked that she was not big enough, though a great woman, to separate the cause of woman suffrage from the weakest of its supporters.

Suffragists at the Genesee Dinner.

The Society of the Genesee will hold its twelfth annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, Saturday evening, Jan. 22. This will be the first dinner of the society at which women will be present. Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay will be present and a tribute will be paid the late Susan B. Anthony by some woman interested in the suffrage movement. F. A. Hodgman of 217 West 125th Street is chairman of the Dinner Committee.

SUFFRAGISTS TO AID GIRL WAIST STRIKERS

Mrs. Belmont's Organization Hires the Hippodrome for a Mass Meeting.

ONE WORKER TRIES SUICIDE

Despondent Over Small Wages—More Employers Grant Demands—Police Quell a Brownsville Riot.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, as President of the Political Equality Association, has engaged the Hippodrome for next Sunday afternoon for the striking members of the Ladies' Shirtwaist Makers' Union, and they will hold there what they say will be the biggest mass meeting ever held in New York in the interest of labor. A statement to this effect from Mrs. Belmont's headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, says:

"The Political Equality Association recognizes the fact that women must organize politically as well as industrially if they are to permanently secure the benefits of industrial freedom. To this end it has offered the use of the Hippodrome for the mass meeting. Prominent labor leaders and the leaders of the strikers will speak.

"The officials of the Ladies' Shirtwaist Makers' Union in accepting the offer of the Hippodrome expressed their thanks for the sympathy extended by the Political Equality Association, and invited the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, the President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Grenfell, the noted suffragist from Colorado, to address the meeting."

The meeting will begin at 2 o'clock.

How the individual strikers will receive Mrs. Belmont's efforts to make them suffragists is not known, but Miss Violet Pike of the Women's Trade Union League, who is on the Information Bureau of the strikers at Clinton Hall, made it plain yesterday that the union as a body is not ready to take up the question of woman suffrage.

"This is a strike," she said, "not a political movement, which the woman suffrage movement is. There may be suffragettes among the strikers, and I believe there are, but this is a trade union movement pure and simple."

Miss Pike was also authority for the statement yesterday that ten more employing firms had granted the demands of the union, making in all 140 waist manufacturers to sign the agreement, and 15,000 workers that have returned to work.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes addressed a meeting of the strikers at Lipton's Theatre on the Bowery at 1 o'clock yesterday, and again repeated her slogan, "Starve to win, or you'll starve anyway." Mrs. Stokes told the girls that they were right in their effort to get better conditions, and if they held together they would surely win.

Two striking shirtwaist makers, Annie Bernstein of 210 East 110th Street and Annie Hurowitz of 3 Sheriff Street, were each fined $2 yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Breen in the Jefferson Market Court for creating a panic in the shirtwaist factory of Bloom Brothers, 13 and 15 West Twentieth Street.

According to the story told by Henry Bloom, one of the members of the firm, the two girls, although Policeman Bolger was stationed in front of the building, managed to get to the freight elevator, and working it themselves reached his factory on the eighth floor. He said they rushed through his office and the show rooms into the factory proper, where forty girls were working. They yelled "Fire!" he said, and there was a scramble among the girls to get out of the building. The girl prisoners did not deny the story.

Depressed over the strike, Gussie Perk, one of the strikers, 25 years old, of 170 Clinton Street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas in her cousin's home on the ground floor of the same house where she herself had a small bedroom.

Koppel Kramer, husband of the girl's cousin, has a small printing shop in front of the family's rooms. Finding the girl's bedroom door locked he threw himself against it, carrying it off its hinges. Miss Perk was almost unconscious on the floor, and gas was escaping from a jet. Picking up the despondent girl he rushed out into the street. In an instant the whole neighborhood was aroused and a whole city in itself poured into the street. Several policemen appeared and cleared the way for the ambulance.

"Oh, what's the use in living, anyhow?" she wailed, as the ambulance surgeon revived her and hurried her to the Gouverneur Hospital. "Even if we girls were not on strike and I had work I couldn't live long on the $5 a week I sometimes earn. To do this I had to work my fingers off. Let me die, this is no place for a girl to make her living. Let me die! What's the use of living and being a slave!"

The girl's bitter arraignment of industrial conditions here was cut short as she relapsed into unconsciousness. At hospital they said she probably would recover.

She came to this country from the town of Wilna, in Russia, two years ago, and became a shirtwaist maker. She began going to night school.

The spectacle of a girl striker slapping the face of her former sweetheart who had refused to quit work caused a demonstration in front of 19 West Twenty-first Street last evening, and resulted in the arrest of eight girl strikers. Among the first of the shirtwaist employes to leave the factory of W. I. Nathan there was Herman Goldstein of 610 Fifth Street. As Goldstein stepped onto the sidewalk a girl left the group of strikers on picket duty and walked up to him. Goldstein recognized her, and was about to speak when she struck him half a dozen resounding slaps in the face. He backed up against the wall, the girl following him and deriding him as a "scab." Just then Patrolman Brown stepped up and caught the girl.

"You were my little girl when we worked together," said Goldstein to the girl.

"Sure I was," answered the young woman, "but why didn't you strike when I told you to?"

The girl was arrested charged with assault and said she was Ada Hoffman, 18 years old, of 348 East Ninth Street. Goldstein's name was entered as the complainant.

The other strikers were quiet enough until Miss Hoffman struck Goldstein, and then they broke into cheers. Patrolman Conlin, assisted by Brown, took six of them on charges of disorderly conduct.

It was reported yesterday that 1,000 more waistmakers had struck, principally Italian girls.

MRS. PANKHURST SAILS.

English Suffragette Enthusiastic Over Her American Experiences.

Satisfied that the rejection of the British budget will advance the suffragette cause, and much pleased with her visit here, Mrs. Pankhurst, the English suffragette, sailed for England yesterday on the Teutonic. Many women were down to say good-bye, and she sailed with their cheers ringing in her ears.

Mrs. Pankhurst said she had no words in which to voice her pleasure over her reception on this her first visit to the United States.

Mrs. Pankhurst was asked what effect the rejection of the budget would have on woman's cause.

"It is not a question," she said, "of what effect there developments will have on our cause. The question is what effect is our cause now to have on politics. We are a force, and the Legislatures will have to reckon with us. We take the lead in doing things, and they have to come to us for aid in what they are doing. I do not believe the fight over the budget will ultimately result in the dissolution of the House of Lords. There are too many Liberal commoners who want to become lords."

BENEFIT FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

Leaders in the Cause See The Fourth Estate—Speeches, Too.

"Votes for Women" banners floated on either side of the curtain, and every man who came in bought a "Votes for Women" pin at "The Fourth Estate" at Wallack's Theatre last evening, where the women suffragists were having a benefit performance under the auspices of the Co-operative Service League. The boxes were filled with suffragists.

After the third act Miss Alice Fischer, Mrs. Nolan of the play, came before the curtain with the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, the President of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

"Some people have written me, and I have seen in the paper that I was a suffraggette," said Miss Fischer, "but I don't believe that species would thrive in our country, because our women are women and our men men with a big M, and I don't think we should have to do any of the things the suffraggetes have done in England. When men remember that we are etaxpayers and that women bring up their children when they are widows, and all that sort of thing, I think we will only have to go and tell them that we want the franchise and they will say, as a man said to me, 'If you want it why take it.'"

Miss Shaw said "This antis say that we should not have the suffrage because we can't fight. We are told that we can get more by crying, but if you thing we can get more by fighting we will dry our tears and go to fighting."

TO GIVE $2,200,000 BOND.

L. S. Owsley Made Ancillary Executor of Yerkes Estate by Surrogate.

Surrogate Thomas granted yesterday the application of Louis S. Owsley, the executor of the will of the late Charles T. Yerkes, to be made ancillary executor of the Yerkes property in this State. This property includes the $3,000,000 picture gallery, art collection, and mansion on Fifth Avenue.

The Surrogate directed Mr. Owsley to give a bond for $2,200,000 to secure the creditors residing in this State to the full value of the property within this State. The decision says that his powers cease or are taken from him if his original letters should hereafter be taken from him by the Illinois courts.

McCOSH MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Will Probably Be an Addition to the New Presbyterian Hospital.

When Dr. Andrew J. McCosh died in the Presbyterian Hospital a year ago to-day as a result of injuries received in a runaway accident which occurred during his daily round of professional calls, his friends and patients at once took up the question of collecting a fund for a memorial. In the year since his death they have given more than $116,000 to erect, in connection with the Presbyterian Hospital, a memorial building for surgical purposes.

The committee in charge of the fund has not yet committed itself in regard to the type of memorial to be finally adopted, but it seems to be generally accepted that the fund will be expended to erect the "Dr. Andrew J. McCosh Operating Pavilion" on the site of the new Presbyterian Hospital, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets and the East River, the site chosen by Dr. McCosh in his lifetime for the location of the new hospital.

EX-CRIPPLES PETITION MAYOR

Sea Breeze Children Ask for a Rockaway Beach Hospital.

Ten of the children who have been treated at the Sea Breeze Hospital at West Coney Island for surgical tuberculosis have forwarded a petition to Mayor McClellan in favor of the proposed hospital on Rockaway Beach for children suffering from the same disease. They say:

Dear Mr. Mayor: We are some of the boys and girls who used to be lame, but were cured at Sea Breeze Hospital. We ask you to have the city take that big beach at Rockaway and give the other lame boys and girls the same chance to get cured that we have had.

The Board of Estimate will take up to-morrow the question of establishing a seaside park at Rockaway, in which the site for this tuberculosis hospital is to be provided.

St. Leo's Now a Chapel.

The Reparatrice Nuns, six in number, brought here sixteen months ago from Rome by Miss Annie Leary, a Countess of the Papal Court, and installed by her in a convent in Charlton Street, annexed to the buildings of her Christopher Columbus Holy Cross Association and the Ferdinand and Isabella Industrial Schools, have been transferred by Archbishop Farley to the rectory of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, which he has decreed shall be a chapel for Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey was the founder and only rector of St. Leo's.

Liner Nueces on Florida Reef.

The steamer Nueces of the Mallory Line is ashore on French Reef, on the east coast of Florida, about fifty miles south of Miami, but it is said at the offices of the line that no fears are entertained for the vessel's safety.

The Nueces, which left New York for Key West and Galveston on Nov. 27 and carried no passengers, ran aground at 11:45 o'clock Tuesday night, during a thick rain squall.

SCROFULA

Scrofula disfigures and causes life-long misery. Children become strong and lively when given small doses of

Scott's Emulsion

every day. The starved body is fed; the swollen glands healed, and the tainted blood vitalized. Good food, fresh air and *Scott's Emulsion* conquer scrofula and many other blood diseases.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send this, name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

CHARMONA

Sachet—Toilet Water—Extract

Distinctive—Delicate

Delightfully Different

RIKER DRUG STORES

You are SAFE when you buy at Riker's

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

"Taste is nature's next best gift to genius." We believe that in our own designers of Auto apparel the two gifts are united.

Talent of no mean order is necessary to make auto garments which meet every requirement of comfort and protection—and certainly good taste is absolutely essential to produce harmonious effects and grace of outline.

Shapeliness, roominess and distinctive elegance are emphasized in every garment of our creating.

It is a consummation due to no happy-go-lucky chance, but the natural outcome of pioneer experience and years of *specializing*.

AUTO COATS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
of cloth, rubber, leather or fur

AUTO GARMENTS FOR CHAUFFEURS
of every approved material—in our own models

AUTO ROBES—a great variety

AUTO HATS AND CAPS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

AUTO REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SPECIAL FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY

"Scratch up" Soft Hats for Men, Values $3 & $3.50 } 1.65

A new rough felt Hat of high grade.

The offering comprises the whole sample line of America's most famed makers of young men's hats.

Included in the assortment are every favored style, shape and coloring of the season.

B. Altman & Co.

5TH AVENUE, 34TH AND 35TH STREETS, NEW YORK.

B. Altman & Co. DIRECT ATTENTION TO THEIR FUR DEPARTMENT, CONTAINING AN UNUSUAL VARIETY OF MEDIUM AND HIGH-GRADE FURS AND FUR GARMENTS, FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

RUSSIAN SABLE AND SILVER FOX IN MATCHED SETS, FOR THE CARRYING OUT OF SPECIAL ORDERS; ALSO AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER FUR SKINS FOR SELECTION.

FUR GARMENTS, FOR CARRIAGE AND EVENING WEAR, OF SABLE, CHINCHILLA, ERMINE AND MINK.

WALKING AND CALLING COATS OF BROADTAIL, KARAKUL, SEALSKIN AND PERSIAN LAMB.

FUR-LINED COATS FOR STREET WEAR; ALSO MODELS IN LIGHT SHADES OF CLOTH FOR EVENING FUNCTIONS, SHOWING LININGS OF SQUIRREL, NUTRIA, MINK AND HUDSON SEAL.

FUR MOTOR COATS OF REINDEER, CIVET CAT, HAIR SEAL, ABYSSINIAN MONKEY, SEAL DYED CONEY, RACCOON, MARMOT, MUSKRAT, BROWN AND GREY SQUIRREL, AND RUSSIAN PONYSKIN.

FUR SETS, MUFFS AND NECKPIECES, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MUFFS AND COLLARS OF THE MOST DESIRABLE FURS.

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, CONSISTING OF MINK, SEAL SKIN, SABLE PAW, HUDSON SEAL, NUTRIA, GENET AND NATURAL MUSKRAT, WITH COLLARS OF PERSIAN LAMB, DYED AND NATURAL OTTER, AND ALASKA SEAL.

FUR RUGS AND ROBES

CARRIAGE AND MOTOR ROBES OF MINK, BLACK BEAR, GENET, RACCOON, HAMSTER, MARMOT, MUSKRAT AND BEAVER.

MOUNTED FLOOR RUGS COMPRISE THOSE OF AFRICAN LION, MONGOLIAN AND BENGAL TIGER; POLAR, GRIZZLY, BLACK AND CINNAMON BEAR; OCELOT, PUMA AND LEOPARD SKINS.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Fishel, Adler & Schwartz
GALLERIES
EXHIBITION OF
Paintings
By Miss Alice Worthington Ball
of Baltimore
December first to fifteenth
15 East 39th St.
NEAR UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

BARON AND DOUBLE BORE SAME SCARS

And Newarkers Identify Miss Ewen's Bridegroom as the Jersey Convict.

$45,000 LOAN ON MORTGAGE

On the Bride's House a Few Days Before the Baron Showed His $50,000 —The Ewens Investigating.

More details of the remarkable resemblance between Baron Boto von Koenitz, the flaxen-haired young man who married the wealthy, middle-aged Miss Marie Louisa Ewen in New Jersey last Sunday, and the Baron von Koenitz recently released from the penitentiary in Trenton after serving a two years' sentence for stealing, came out yesterday. They have the same scars.

The von Koenitz who went to jail in New Jersey for theft had a scar shaped like the letter "S" on his forehead, and another deep scar on the left hand. The Baron Boto von Koenitz, who married Miss Ewen, has an "S" shaped scar on the forehead and the remains of a wound on the left hand. He explained to acquaintances that he had received the scar on the forehead from the British, who captured him while he was fighting for the Boers, and who, he said, tried by branding him in this way falsely to designate him as a spy.

"I remember the explanation," said Mrs. Bentley, wife of the Rev. Walter Bentley, whom the Ewen sisters have interested in the case, "because we always twitted our friend, Sergt. Major L. H. Hume Mayston, who served through the Boer war in the British Army, about the cruelty of his countrymen in adopting such a barbarous treatment of captives. Sergt. Major Mayston always denied that they did."

To William F. Strauss of 1,103 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, under whom Miss Ewen's bridegroom served as a whisky salesman a few months ago, he explained his scared forehead and hand by telling of fencing bouts at Munich and elsewhere. He dated his limp back to the Boer war for Mr. Strauss, but Mr. Strauss never heard anything of the mines in Mexico which the Baron says he owns. He did tell, Mr. Strauss said last night, of a wealthy woman whom he was seeking to marry.

A circumstance came to light yesterday which seemed to indicate that the $50,000 which the Baron displayed after his marriage, as evidence of his substantiality, might not have come, after all, from those Mexican mines, as he said it did. The real-estate records show that on Friday last the Title Guarantee and Trust Company made a loan of $45,000 on mortgage to Miss Ewen on her city home, at 23 West Eighty-sixth Street. Frederick Zittel & Sons of Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, who negotiated the mortgage for Miss Ewen, declined to tell whether the Baron or Miss Ewen, or both, appeared to ask for the mortgage. However, it was not the Baroness who showed the roll of $50,000 to the reporters on Tuesday.

A photograph of Miss Ewen's Boto von Koenitz, with his autograph on it, which he gave to Oliver P. Bainbridge, was identified in Newark last evening as a photograph of the Baron Boto von Koenitz who was sent to State prison from the Court of Common Pleas of that city in 1906. The identification was made by E. Garfield Gifford and Harold Miller, lawyers, of 763 Broad Street, who had known the man.

"If that is a photograph of the man who married Miss Ewen," said Mr. Miller, "then he is the same man who was sent to prison here in 1906 for larceny. He crossed our paths many times, and when he was arrested for grand larceny he came to us to represent him. We refused, because we believed him guilty, and we told him the best thing to do was to plead guilty, which he did. We could not be mistaken in the matter of the photograph."

The Rev. Walter Bentley, representing the Misses Ewen, sisters of the bride, went to Newark yesterday to investigate the report of a Baron von Koenitz's prison conviction there. It was he who took the photograph with him, having obtained it from Mr. Bainbridge. He went directly to Mr. Gifford, and after the photograph had been identified by him and Mr. Miller a few details of the Newark career of the convict Baron were verified and Dr. Bentley went to Riverdale to tell the bride's sisters what he had learned.

Mr. Gifford, it seems, met the Newark Baron von Koenitz at the Newark Y. M. C. A. and there formed an acquaintanceship with him, but never appeared as his legal representative.

"All that I or my law firm ever did for Boto in a professional way," said Mr. Gifford, "was to draw up the papers for the incorporation of the White Cross Hospital in Paterson, with which he was identified as an incorporator. I, however, saw more or less of him at our rooms in the Y. M. C. A. He was a genial sort of a chap, and I became interested in him.

"When he appropriated the money belonging to Frederick Felton at their East Kinney Street lodgings, he was sent to the county jail, and later I went to see him there, not as his counsel, but as an acquaintance.

"He told me what had happened and asked my advice. I expressed surprise at what he had done, and told him the best thing he could do was to take his medicine like a man and go to State prison to think things over. In the course of time he was sent to Trenton, and one day when I was visiting relatives there I went to the prison to see Boto. He was employed there in the capacity of a shipping clerk, a 'trusty,' and in my brief talk with him I learned that he had been studying Spanish and Italian in prison, as well as bookkeeping and stenography.

"I told him that I had gone to his room in East Kinney Street and taken possession of his things, and that when he got out of prison I would turn the things over to him if he came to my office. I was living with my parents then, and kept the things in an attic. They consisted of clothes, linen, and underwear, which we had cleaned up and made ready for him when his term expired. Having been a model prisoner he earned "time off" for good behavior, and one day he came here to see me. I had an old satchel here with all his things in it, and this I turned over to him. We also gave him some money.

"Some time afterward he went to New York, and the next I heard from him was when I received a rather abusive letter from him. I then sent him a sharp letter, in which I told some truths pretty plainly. Then I heard or saw nothing more of him until one night when I went to a New York roof garden. There I saw Boto, attired in evening dress and looking prosperous, but before I could speak to him he had disappeared. Since then I have not seen nor heard of him until the present occasion arose.

"That the Baron was well connected none of us doubted, and that he had some acquaintances in New York society seemed probable. For instance, he showed me in his mail one day that he had attended the Ella Wheeler Wilcox teas in New York, and also that he had been received in some exclusive families whose names I do not recall. For a while we received letters here at the office from prominent persons in Germany making inquiries concerning him, under the supposition that we were his lawyers. From whom these came and what their nature was of course I cannot tell. All that I did for him was a personal matter. The reports of his driving a wagon, of being a waiter, and having employment elsewhere here are true."

The Newark Boto von Koenitz was received at the State Prison, Trenton, on June 18, 1906, and was released Feb. 27, 1908. He bore many scars on his face, hands, and body. On the inside of his left arm was tattooed the design "E. R. M." His left hip had been shattered, and there were two large scars on his left side. The thumb of his left hand was scarred, and there were also two scars on his left index finger. Similar marks were on the hand and between the ring and middle finger.

A healed wound showed at the corner of his left eye. Another was on the bridge of his nose, and another larger one above his right cheek-bone. Still another scar, shaped like a letter "S" was visible on his forehead. Measurements taken by the authorities give the Baron's height as five feet five and one-half inches. His eyes were hazel-brown, and he had light hair and a fair complexion. His age was given as 26.

Baron von Koenitz and his bride were missing from the latter's Eighty-sixth Street House yesterday, and its furniture was in storage. Charles T. Heaslip, the Baron's friend, said they had gone to "the vicinity of Lakewood." From another source it was learned that the Baroness had returned to the old family home at Riverdale, where lives her sister, Miss Eliza Ewen. Nobody there would admit the presence of the Baron. Mr. Heaslip was not anxious to talk about him.

"I knew the Baron only a year," he said, "and am not conversant with his past. He always acted on the level with me. However, I am out of the case."

MURPHY HOME, WIGWAM SAD.

He Tells Leaders They Must See Gaynor Themselves About Jobs.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy returned to his desk at Tammany Hall yesterday after three weeks' sojourn at Mount Clemens, the Michigan health resort. The district leaders were on hand to welcome the returning chieftain in the old way, and Mr. Murphy's health seemed to be all that could be desired. But for all that, it was plainly to be seen that it was a sad homecoming—sad for Mr. Murphy and sadder for the district leaders.

"When are you going to see Mayor-elect Gaynor about appointments?" was one of the first questions the reporters asked him yesterday.

"I haven't been to see Judge Gaynor yet, and I don't know when I shall go," was his reply.

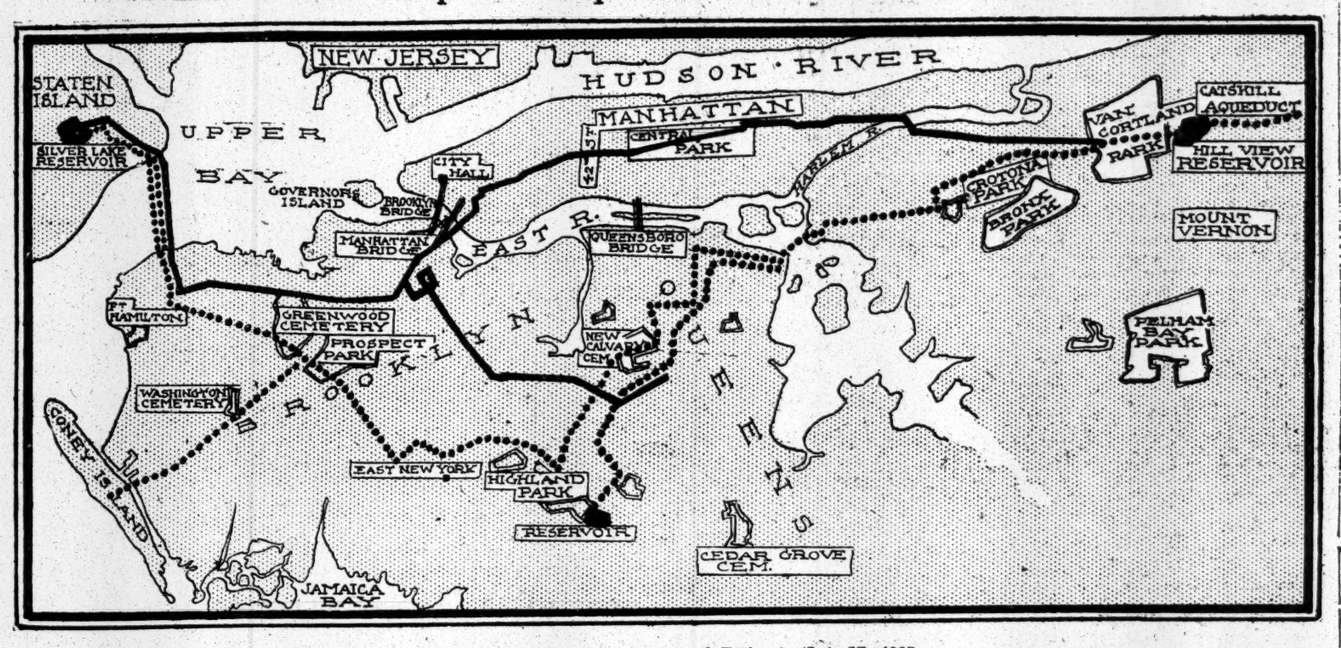
Mr. Murphy had been much more direct in his talks with the district leaders. They had never expected a whole lot from the man who said at the ratification meeting in the Wigwam, "So this is Tammany Hall." But they have, in the words of one leader, "been living in hopes" that Mr. Murphy, as leader of the organization to which the Mayor-elect will have to look for future political honors, might be in a position to present a plea to Judge Gaynor impressive enough to make him "loosen up" a little.

The hope that Mr. Murphy would do the place hunting for them was dashed to the ground yesterday, for Mr. Murphy told the leaders that while Mr. Gaynor was not prejudiced against Tammany Hall and probably would be disposed to do the right thing, he would prefer in the matter of appointments to deal with the candidates direct, and that he (Mr. Murphy) could do no earthly good by seeking the Mayor-elect and interceding for them.

Reed Now Has the Park Avenue Hotel.

Frederick A. Reed and Eudoice Barnett, who have jointly conducted the Park Avenue Hotel for nineteen years, owing to the illness of Mr. Barnett, have dissolved partnership, and the full control of the hotel goes to Mr. Reed, who has purchased the half interest held by Mr. Barnett. Mr. Reed verified the report of the sale, last night.

Plan of the Proposed Aqueduct Under Manhattan Island



---- Route Approved by the Board of Estimate Oct. 27, 1905.
—— Substitute Route.

PLAN FOR AQUEDUCT UNDER MANHATTAN

Board of Water Supply Will Present Arguments in Its Favor To-day.

WILL NOT INCREASE COST

Would Decrease Waste by Leakage and Provide Constant High-Pressure Service for Tall Buildings.

The Board of Water Supply, which has in charge the construction of the Catskill system, will make application to the Board of Estimate to-morrow for permission to change its original plans for carrying the new water supply to distributing points for Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond. The change, as shown by the map printed herewith, substitutes the construction of a 17½-mile aqueduct under Manhattan and a 16-mile pipe line under Brooklyn and the Narrows to Richmond, for the system of pipe lines from Hill View, the distribution point for Manhattan to Forest Park, Brooklyn, where it was proposed to build a new reservoir and thence on to Richmond.

The old plan for carrying the main supply of 500,000,000 gallons daily of Catskill water to the distribution points for the different boroughs was incorporated by the Water Supply Board in the report and map which it submitted to the Board of Estimate in the Fall of 1905. The delimiting of the duties of the board was such that the distribution of the supply from the distribution points was left to the Commissioner of Water Supply, for the city, and did not fall within the plans covering the Catskill system. Accordingly, when the supply for Manhattan and the Bronx was brought to the distribution point at Hill View, north of Van Cortlandt Park, the service of the Water Board was terminated. Similarly, when the supply for Brooklyn was carried from Hill View under the East River at Hell Gate and thence to Prospect Park, the duties of the city's Water Department began; and the same was true of the supply reaching Richmond.

The idea on which the present application is based is to construct through the solid rock underlying Manhattan Island an aqueduct sixteen feet in diameter from Hill View to a point on the East River near the Manhattan Bridge. There a river tunnel would begin, fourteen feet in diameter, to connect with a pipe line through Brooklyn of the same size and eventually with another tunnel under the Narrows to Staten Island.

The depth of the proposed aqueduct under Manhattan, as figured by the engineers for the Water Supply Board, would be sufficient to avoid any possible conflict with future subways or with the excavations for buildings, and the huge tube, itself concrete lined, would be as near permanent construction, according to the Water Board, as anything built by man can be. It would carry a supply of 280,000,000 gallons a day for Manhattan and the Bronx, 100,000,000 for Brooklyn, and 20,000,000 for Staten Island, leaving an additional 100,000,000 a day for distribution in Queens or elsewhere as the demands of the growing population may require.

Won't Ask for More Money.

The Water Supply Board goes before the Board of Estimate with this proposal without asking for any additional appropriation over and above the $161,800,000 originally allowed to cover the entire cost of the Catskill project. This means, according to information obtained from Commissioner Chadwick, yesterday, that savings in various directions over the original estimates on the Catskill system will have contributed sufficient sums when the work is through to make up the difference between the cost of the proposed deep rock aqueduct and pipe line, and the pipe lines to distribution points laid out in the original plan.

It became known yesterday that the Board of Water Supply has definitely determined to bring its main system across the Hudson River at Storm King by a syphon constructed many hundred feet down below the bottom of the river through the granite rock, which has been found at that point. For months borings have been in progress from chambers 300 feet beneath the surface on either side of the river for the purpose of developing definitely whether the solid granite which appeared to underly the Hudson at that point was continuous, and not broken with other kinds of rock which would not serve for syphon purposes. The borings from either shore now have approached to within 800 feet of each other under the middle of the river without finding any deviation from the granite, and other borings which have been put down to a depth of 600 feet from the river bottom itself have convinced the engineers of the Board of Water Supply that the syphon idea is thoroughly practicable. This syphon construction will in itself save several million dollars over the cost of bridge construction, and over the cost of subway or tunnel construction on the river bottom, and this saving enters largely into the items which make possible the construction of the great Manhattan aqueduct without exceeding the original appropriation for the Catskill water supply project.

Cheaper Than Pipe Lines.

Commissioner Chadwick explained yesterday that there were, furthermore, some large additional economies to be achieved by the substitution of the aqueduct for the pipe-line system first planned as a means of reaching the Brooklyn distribution point. For one thing, it will greatly reduce the cost to the city of the distribution system, which would have to be built under the supervision of the city's Commissioner of Water Supply to handle the new water stores. That system has been estimated to involve a cost of at least $30,000,000, and quite possibly a sum materially in excess of that amount, for it would require, for the accommodation of the volume of water carried in the 16-foot aqueduct thirty 48-inch distributing mains or sixteen 66-inch distributing mains, which would be extremely hard to place under the streets with all the maze of subway and conduit construction.

Mr. Chadwick pointed out also that the aqueduct would have to be constructed by running shafts down at distances of 4,000 feet along its course, which in themselves would form connections for the lateral distribution mains without necessitating the construction of trunk lines up and down Manhattan Island from the Hill View distribution point. There would, he pointed out also, be little or no chance for damage due to breakage and leakage, such as always has to be met in the case of water distribution on the pipe line system, and even where pipe lines are employed, as in Brooklyn, connections would be afforded at frequent points to the subsidiary distribution system, without necessitating the construction of either an immense reservoir at Forest Park or a set of trunk pipe lines from there, at the city's expense, through the Borough.

Universal High Pressure.

The most important incidental saving, however, Mr. Chadwick said, would be in the cost of water, which it is now necessary to pump into high buildings. The new system, with the proposed aqueduct under Manhattan, he said, would give a pressure carrying water by gravity to a height of 200 feet in Manhattan and 180 feet in Brooklyn, thus taking care, without artificial pumping arrangements, of buildings up to a height of 14 or 15 stories. The advantage of this practically universal high-pressure system for fire fighting purposes would be large, to say nothing of the saving in the present cost of pumping water.

Figures compiled by the Board of Water Supply show that at present 75,000,000 gallons of water daily are pumped in Manhattan and the Bronx for public purposes, and that 25,000,000 gallons have to be pumped for public purposes in Brooklyn, all at a cost of $400,000 a year. Private individuals have to pay much more, and it is estimated that the cost of pumping 30,000,000 gallons a day by private individuals in all boroughs, run as high as $1,500,000 a year. There are 10,000 buildings, exclusive of public buildings, in the city where water has to be pumped by artificial means. It is estimated that the tanks and apparatus required for this purpose averages a cost of $300 per building, or $3,000,000 for the whole city. Capitalizing the cost of public and private pumping at 4 per cent., it is estimated that a saving represented by $50,000,000 would be accomplished in the matter of pumping alone.

COURT WON'T FREE GIRL WIFE.

Her Marriage Can't Be Annulled Because Her Father Was Present.

The suit of Anna J. O'Dell Kruger to have her marriage to Henry Kruger, also known as Henry Krugman, annulled, was dismissed in the Supreme Court yesterday, although it was undefended.

Mrs. Kruger was married April 6, 1909, in the City Hall by Alderman Hines. She was then 17 years and 7 months old. She testified that her husband had deserted her after three months, and that she had not lived with him since becoming 18 years of age.

The ground on which Justice Seabury declined to annul the marriage was that James O'Dell, her father, had been a witness at the City Hall wedding, and had thereby given legal consent to it.

THE GORHAM CO.
Christmas Gifts
Gold Silver Bronze Leather

THE pre-eminence of The Gorham Company in all that relates to Sterling Silverware, acknowledged the world over, is just as great in the fields of its other productions—Goldware, Bronze and Leather.

GOLDWARE:
Extending from articles for personal adornment to After-Dinner Coffee Sets, Toilet Sets, Smoking Sets, Loving Cups and Jewel Boxes. Many objects not to be found elsewhere, including a great number for men.

SILVERWARE:
Everything that can properly be made of silver. Every piece adhering to the standards of design and quality that have given The Gorham Company its prestige. Silver mounted glassware in great variety.

LEATHER GOODS:
The strength of this department is well illustrated in the Suit Cases and Bags with toilet fittings in Gold, Silver, Ivory and Turtle Ebony; for both men and women. Automobile Accessories and a host of novelties.

BRONZE:
The creations of the most famous workers of our age. Statuettes Busts, Animal Studies, and massive pieces that are celebrated. Lamps, Smoking Sets and Desk Furnishings and small pieces for the home.

Umbrellas Crops Whips Walking Sticks
Stationery

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Jaeger
Sanitary Underwear
Made of the best wool,
In the best finish,
By the best factory
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Various Specialties in addition to our famous Underwear
Write for samples and booklet of particulars.
NEW YORK: 306 Fifth Avenue
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YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE
SPEED!
SAFETY!
CONVENIENCE!

Between NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Hard Coal!
No Smoke!
Comfort!
A two-hour train every hour on the hour, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. from Liberty St., in addition to other trains. Ten minutes before the hour from West 23d Street
Parlor cars on all trains. Dining cars morning, noon and night. Sleepers on midnight train.
A TWO HOUR TRAIN EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

Look To Your Food
If You Have Indigestion.
Stop taking drugs and go 10 days on
Grape-Nuts
with cream or good milk. It will work wonders.
This food is made of wheat and barley and is baked for many hours. It is easily digested and contains the material the weak stomach requires to **grow strong** on so that other food can be eaten later.
Be sure to **chew** the Grape-Nuts well before **swallowing**.
"There's a Reason"
Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

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HOLIDAY SPECIALS
Dainty Embroidered Sachets
$1.00 to $3.50
Embroidered Guest Towels—excellent value
Hemstitched Ends.....$9.00 per dozen
Scalloped " .....$10.00 " "
Cluny Edge Buffet and Bureau Scarfs
Regular Value, $8.50
NOW $6.75 each.
Embroidered Cushion Covers, $1.50 each and upwards.
Silk Covered Wool and Down Comfortables.
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET

MAUD WILDER GOODWIN'S
Successful Romance

VERONICA PLAYFAIR
"Mrs. Goodwin has never created a more delightful character than Veronica Playfair, the winsome heroine of this eighteenth century romance."—*Baltimore American.*
Illustrated in color by Lester Ralph. Cloth $1.50.
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WALTHAM WATCHES
When buying a Waltham watch always ask your jeweler for one adjusted to temperature and position.

Park & Tilford Candies

The purity and excellence of our candies has received decided approval of **ladies** everywhere who are naturally the best judges of fine confectionery.

You can sample and test Park & Tilford's confectionery at any of our stores.

J. Ehrlich & Sons.

If Glasses Are Needed They Are Prescribed

Otherwise NOT—and no charge for the examination. Yet if they ARE needed you take a great risk every day you continue to go without them. Another great risk is to trust your eyes to any but a

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who is also an experienced Oculist. We retain a competent staff to enable you to absolutely avoid BOTH of these dangers.

WE CHARGE for GLASSES ONLY
Perfect-Fitting Glasses as Low as $2.50

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The **Globe-Wernicke** Safeguard method for filing correspondence, bills, documents, etc., insures the *quick finding* as well as the *easy filing* of any and every paper.

You are cordially invited to inspect it at the Globe-Wernicke Store—or our representative will gladly call and explain it to you.

It is only one of many time and labor-saving methods embodied in **Globe-Wernicke** office equipment.

The house with the one-price policy—to you and to everybody.

380-382 Broadway
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With your next highball, Kinahan's Whisky will lend a flavor and smoothness that will surprise your palate.

KINAHAN'S WHISKY

And besides—
It tastes better.
Ask for it. Know it by the mark—"L. L."
KINAHAN & CO., Ltd.
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P. W. ENGS & SONS SOLE AGENTS IN THE U. S. NEW YORK

The Best Bitter Liqueur

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The World's Best Bitters

Should be in every home for the use of all. Creates an appetite and insures digestion.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

LUYTIES BROTHERS,
U. S. Agents, New York.

THE
BEHNING PIANO

has been sold in constantly increasing numbers to discriminating buyers with no other inducement than

Quality and Worth

and we find in the present volume of our sales an intelligent and encouraging endorsement of this policy.

BEHNING PIANO CO.,
313 Lenox Ave., (Open Evenings)
Established 1861. Near 125th St, Subway Station.

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PERFECT PENCILS

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y.

English Election Coming

Complete report on Budget every week in Over-Seas Mail. British news by Britishers for Britishers. 52 weeks, $1.25. Daily Mail Year Book free to new subscribers until Dec. 16. J. T. Gleason, Harmsworth Publications, 150 Nassau Street.

GOVERNOR ASKED TO REMOVE COLER

Borough President Charged with Incompetency and Using His Office for Private Gain.

WASTE OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS

Report Says He Used His Position to Promote Interests of Political Friends and Supporters.

Commissioner of Accounts Mitchel, the President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, filed with Gov. Hughes yesterday, at the direction of the Mayor, charges against Borough President Coler of Brooklyn, based upon the investigation of Mr. Coler's office, and asking for his removal. Mr. Coler is charged in the brief with "incompetency, neglect, waste, and violation of the law."

Mr. Mitchel went to Albany personally with the charges. On the same train rode Martin Convoy and William J. Bolger, counsel for Coler, who asked the Governor to expedite the case. They announced that an answer had already been prepared to the original findings of the Commissioners, and that they were ready to go ahead with their defense at once. Mr. Mitchel was instructed by the Mayor to make a similar request to the Governor. Before leaving the city he declared that if the Governor would take up the case at once he could prepare to appear in a day.

The detailed charges against Coler are gathered under twenty-four heads. The most important are:

He has been, throughout his term of office, inexcusably ignorant of the functions, organization, and methods of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, an important department of his office; and he has grossly neglected his supervisory duties over this bureau.

He has appointed to office inefficient and incompetent subordinates and employes, and has continued them in the city's service after their inefficiency and incompetency had become known to him, or could readily have been ascertained by him, among others: Joseph M. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices; Patrick F. Lynch, Superintendent of Highways, in the Bureau of Highways; the Corporation Inspectors attached to the Bureau of Highways.

Say Political Ends Were Served.

He has permitted his subordinates in charge of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices to waste public funds in the maintenance of public buildings, offices, and structures.

He endeavored, in the interest of a political supporter, one Petitjean, hereinbefore referred to, and against the interest of the city, to procure the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that he award a contract for a sum almost double what it was, to his knowledge, necessary to pay for the work.

He has diverted to improper accounts and unlawful use trust funds in his control received as deposits from persons obtaining permits to open streets under the provisions of Section 391 of the Charter and Sections 148 and 151 of the City Ordiances, in that he used such funds for the payment of wages of laborers who were not employed in the restoration of pavement over the said openings.

He has permitted his subordinates in charge of the Bureau of Highways to waste public funds

He has wasted public funds in the work of the repair division of the Bureau of Highways:

(a) By permitting improper and wasteful organization of the working force;

(b) By failure to provide proper and adequate time records and checks to prevent falsification in reports of time consumed by the payroll force;

(c) By employing inefficient vehicular service;

(d) By permitting idling by the labor force;

(e) By permitting lax discipline generally.

Termed Ignorant and Neglectful.

He has been, throughout his term of office, inexcusably ignorant and neglectful of his duties as presiding officer and controlling member of the local boards of improvement of his borough.

He chose for the pavement of streets and used for that purpose certain material known as Medina sandstone, when either he himself or his partner in a banking firm, or both, was or were financially interested in the quarry companies that had at the time a substantial monopoly of this material for purposes of street paving in this city.

He has used his official position improperly to further his private interests, in that being desirous of procuring a loan of $10,000 from one Hurley, who was entitled to a larger sum from the city as beneficiary under a contract therewith for work done in the Borough of Brooklyn, he caused in a manner not in accordance with the usual procedure the expedition of the city's payment to Hurley, in order that out of the sum received by the latter he could, and he actually did on the date of the payment to Hurley, obtain the said loan.

He has used his official position to promote the interests of his political allies, friends, and supporters; he has maintained, with contractors doing work for his department, relations personal and political that were inconsistent with a disinterested supervision by him of their work, and he has appointed to and retained in office subordinates chosen without regard to fitness, but solely as a reward for political activities, and the fostering of political organizations and ambitions, all to the great detriment of the public service of his borough and consequent loss to the city.

The Mayor is anxious that the case be decided before he goes out of office. In the Haffen case the Governor appointed a Commissioner to take evidence. The Ahearn case, however, he heard himself, but neither of them were disposed of for months after they had been presented to him. Mr. Coler goes out of office automatically on Jan. 1.

BRINGING THE WEST TO US.

Miss Morgan Thinks New York Should Know About It, Hence Lectures.

The title of the course of ten lectures to be given under the direction of Miss Elisabeth Marbury, with the assistance of Miss Anne Morgan as a member of an Advisory Council, at the Waldorf-Astoria beginning Jan. 3, was announced yesterday. It is "The Dynamic West."

Commenting upon the series Miss Marbury said yesterday that in selecting the theme she had recognized the growing desire and the growing need of a better understanding of Western thought, Western standards, and Western accomplishments.

"The day has passed," said Miss Marbury, "when New Yorkers can encompass the United States by the water line surrounding the Borough of Manhattan. I can promise the co-operation of prominent men adapted to discuss the problems before us. The net profits will be contributed to the Woman's Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation."

Among the subjects are: "The Spirit of the West," which will be the first lecture; "The Western University," "Industrial Education in the West," "The Child and the Law in the West," and "The Middle West and the Tariff."

Upon the Advisory Council with Miss Morgan are Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. F. H. Cabot, and Miss Ida Tarbell.

The lectures will be given on consecutive Monday afternoons at 3 o'clock in the new Assembly Room of the Waldorf side of the hotel.

CITY PAYS ITS GAS BILL.

To Settle $4,000,000 Balance for $1,000,000 Because of Back Taxes.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, Charles S. Hervey, Chief Statistician of the Department of Finance, and Chief Engineer Lacombe of the Lighting Bureau of the Water Department, members of a special committee appointed by the Board of Estimate to obtain a settlement on the city's unpaid lighting bills, which since 1903 have amounted to some $12,000,000, finished their work yesterday. They had a long conference with George B. Cortelyou, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, and came to an agreement with him by which the city will pay the lighting combination $1,000,000 in round numbers.

This arrangement for settling the balance of the bills is made possible because the lighting companies owe franchise taxes to the city. Liens could have been sold at the resumption of the tax sales next week.

Several payments have already been made by the committee, but the city still owes more than $4,000,000 for gas and more than $3,000,000 for electricity.

The lighting bills of the city were originally held up on account of the agitation for cheaper gas, which was recently settled, a rate of 75 cents being established for the city.

WASHINGTON OUT OF CITY HALL

Art Commission Removes Silk Portrait Because It Is Not the Best Art.

The $10,000 silk-work portrait of George Washington, presented to the city by the women of Lyons, France, some fifty years ago, which has long been one of the principal objects of interest in the Governor's Room at City Hall, has been removed by the Municipal Art Commission, which has jurisdiction of all paintings, sculptures, and photographs owned by the city.

The action was taken by the commission, it is said, on the ground that the portrait is a copy of a Stuart painting of Washington, and therefore not the best art, the accepted standard of the features of the first President to-day being that of Trumbull.

The portrait has stood on an easel in a corner of the Governor's Room for many years, and has been one of the most valued and greatly admired possessions of the city. Mayor Strong personally draped over it once a silk flag presented to him by school children.

AID FOR JAMES RAYMOND.

$349 Sent by Times Readers to the Veteran, Meeting His Present Needs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts for James Raymond, the old war veteran and contractor, of 1,923 Benson Avenue, Bath Beach, whose plight was described in THE TIMES earlier in the week:

"A friend"	$10	"A friend"	$1
"A. J. J. C."	2	"E. A. R."	5
"J. P. W."	10	"S. B."	1
"A friend"	2	"J. W. S."	2
"J. H. D."	30	"L. M."	5
"A. M. H."	4	"Comrade"	1
"C. B. W."	20	"Old Vet"	1

These amounts, with others previously acknowledged, bring the total up to $349, which has been paid over to Mr. Raymond, and which meets all his present needs.

Leper Home Needs Bandages.

R. Dan Wolterbeek of 1 and 3 Ann Street has sent out an appeal for bandage material for the Bethesda Leper Home. Old linen, cotton, cheese cloth, old sheets and pillow cases and uncolored soft cloths of all kinds are acceptable. Those who send bandage material already prepared should send it in rolls not more than three inches in diameter and not more than three inches wide.

Cunard Sailing Time an Hour Earlier.

The Cunard Line announced yesterday that, beginning with the first of the year, its New York-Liverpool steamers would leave at 9 A. M. on the day of sailing, instead of 10 A. M. This change in time, with the elimination of Queenstown, will allow passengers on the Lusitania and Mauretania to reach London on Monday at night.

Subject: $18 Overcoats.

Overcoats that possess every feature of style except the exaggerated features. That are snappy enough for the college man and dignified enough for the business man. That are warm enough without being burdensome and that are as good as can be without being high priced—$18.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Two Broadway Stores { At 44th Street / At Houston Street

DECKER PIANOS

IN order to make room for our 1910 stock we are now offering Pianos in several discontinued styles at

Exceptionally Low Prices.

Also many used Pianos at
$125, $150, $200, $225 and $250 up
ON EXCEPTIONALLY EASY TERMS.
Some are only store worn, but we must
CLEAR OUT THESE INSTRUMENTS
25 E. 125th Street. Open Evenings.

MOST THINGS

can be bought today more simply than land but if, in the next 25 years, we simplify real-estate problems as much as we have in the past quarter century—then its purchase will be as simple as that of most other commodities.

It is simple enough today—for you, if you let us handle the legal part of it for you.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO
Capital and Surplus, - $14,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

GENUINE
"COMMON-SENSE" SUSPENDERS
Sold Everywhere.

If you want a Business Opportunity, see Page 19.

Now for California

Through service direct to Riverside, Los Angeles, and Pasadena leaves Chicago 10:00 p. m. daily.

Only 72 hours enroute, via the only double track, automatic safety signal line between Chicago and the Missouri River.

The journey to the Coast via this route is a complete educational panorama of the development of the West.

Write us for maps, booklets and itineraries of exclusively first class, all-expense, personally escorted winter tours to California and Hawaii. S. A. Hutchison, Manager Tour Department, 212 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Now is the time to plan for your trip to southern California via the Los Angeles Limited.

It is the train of comfort, ease and luxury, lighted throughout with electricity, and Pullman-built, along lines of generous proportions, with heavy monolith floors to deaden the sound of the train, and every safety device known to the car builder's art.

The dining car meals and service are equaled only by the finest hotels and clubs.

The composite buffet-library and observation car provides all the comforts of one's own library or club.

The sleeping car equipment includes private compartment and standard drawing room cars and also tourist sleeping cars.

Chicago & North Western, Union Pacific and Salt Lake Route

All agents sell tickets via this line.

R. M. JOHNSON, Gen'l Agent C. & N. W. Ry., 461 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE — UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND ROUTE — SALT LAKE ROUTE

LA1389

Many Years Experience Make the Optimo

The experts who buy the raw leaf for Optimo Cigars have spent many years studying the rich tobaccos of Cuba.

They know exactly where to find the choicest kinds.

And they watch the crops. They pick the finest, most aromatic leaves for Optimo Cigars.

Exclusive methods of mellowing the tobacco, and the most skilful cigar-makers available, make the Optimo the finest all-Havana cigar—a cigar with a rich, delicious taste, a piquant, delightful aroma that will surprise you. Try one to-day.

OPTIMO CIGARS

Optimo Cigars

At any good store — From 3 for 25c up

A. SANTAELLA & CO., Manufacturers Office, 1181 Broadway, N. Y. Factory, Tampa, Fla.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
B'way at 6th Av. 34 to 35th St.

Please Shop Early

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

An Important Announcement

It Is Not What You Make, but What You Save That Makes You Rich

Economy is the road to wealth, and Macy's Depositors' Account System is the shortest route.

Because:

(1) *We Sell Goods at Lower Prices Than Any Other House.*

(2) *Our Depositors' Account System Enables Those Who Object to Paying for Goods on Delivery to Take Advantage of Our Low Prices.*

START A DEPOSIT ACCOUNT. KNOW HOW MUCH YOU SPEND AND FOR WHAT YOU SPEND IT.

Simply deposit here a sum of money—great or small, as you elect—for shopping purposes. Make purchases in the usual way and have them "CHARGED" TO YOUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent., compounded every three months, will be allowed on your daily balance. Statements of the account will be mailed monthly. Such accounts cannot be checked against, as we do no banking business. Only deposits intended for purchasing purposes are invited.

There are other great advantages that we do not mention. Ask any of our thousands of customers who have a deposit account with us how the innovation pleases them.

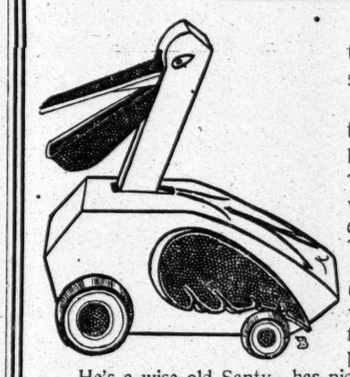
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Things Made By The Blind

On the 8th floor—corridor leading into the restaurant—you will find a large variety of things suitable for Christmas presents that were made by the blind. A card is attached to each article on which the name and address of the maker is written. Purchasers of these wares may do a gracious act by writing a few lines to these sightless workers expressing appreciation of their handicraft. Our only interest in these things is to provide a market for the benefit of the blind men, women and children from all parts of the country.

Our Dolls And Toys Are To Play With---Not To Put On The Shelf Out Of Reach Of Eager Hands



We have many novelty Toys that are costly. They are for the spoiled darlings of rich nurseries. However, and we are glad to record the fact, the bulk of the Holiday business centres in the simpler Toys that delight the children whose appreciation has not been exhausted by overindulgence. There is where the real happiness of the day concentrates. Santa Claus dotes on the boys and girls who can play hard and get big fun out of the things that tax his purse least.

He's a wise old Santy—has nice taste and discrimination. That's why he lavishes his generosity so intelligently. **One of his prime favorites is our Dolls at 98c. They are made by the celebrated "Kestner" and "Handwerck"—full ball-jointed papier-mache bodies, bisque heads with life-like features, moving eyes, silky hair, fitted with shoes and stockings, 22 inches high, equal to the $1.50 Dolls of other stores; our price 98c.**

Men's Clothing

There are thousands of men we have been advertising **at** for many years. They are the ones who labor under the limitations of habit. Even the method of supplying their most ordinary needs is regulated by usage.

For **that** reason they patronize the specialty Clothing Store in preference to Macy's. However, our sales sheets show that the number who do this is daily diminishing. We desire to make it less and less. That's why we spend money with the papers to tell you about our Clothing and our **prices.**

The production of Ready-to-wear Clothing has undergone wonderful changes during recent years. Why not be frank about it? There was a time when **no** Clothier could truthfully claim that his Ready-to-wear Clothing was equal to high class Custom-made Clothing. **None of us can quite do so now.** But we can claim that right much of present day Ready-to-wear Clothing is so nearly as good as the high class Custom-work that the difference, when price is considered, is so slight that it is scarcely worth considering. And best of all, the improvement is general—not confined to any **one** manufacturer.

There are numerous topnotchers and **any** retailer who sincerely wishes to sell the best qualities experiences no difficulty in securing what he wants. Therefore, the fact that **we** sell Ready-to-wear Clothing that is in the highest rank deserves no special emphasis.

To do so would be placing the emphasis in the wrong place—and that would be amusing—and unusual for us.

The emphasis belongs to our prices and we put it there. We have the finest Ready-to-wear Clothing that is made. There is no boast in the statement—nor blunder. But we **do** boast that our prices are less than others charge.

We are positive on this point. Men have found it out and that is how our Clothing store has been made.

We want other men to find it out and make our Clothing store bigger.

Men's $18.00 Suits at $14.75

Men's Sack Suits, made of fancy cheviots and cassimeres—single-breasted styles—conservative and extreme effects—lined with worthy serge. We tell you they are worth $18.00. But that's stating it rather mildly—$20.00 would be nearer the truth.

The Suits we sell at $34.75 are the Suits others sell at $40.00. We don't just say they are—*BUT WE STATE A FACT THAT HAS BEEN COMPLETELY PROVEN.*

Men's $18.00 Overcoats at $14.75

These are real Winter Overcoats, made of all-wool cheviots and kerseys in black or Oxford gray and attractive stripes in lighter colorings. Some of the models are 52 inches long, finished with military collars; others—44 inches long—are Chesterfields—shoulders lined with satin, bodies with pure worsted or serge.

Men's $30.00 Overcoats at $24.75

Men's Dress Overcoats, made of high-grade black and dark gray kersey, lined with Farmer's satin; others of fine black cheviots—Chesterfield models—full chested—lined with rich silk.

We'd like to hold up this Tourist Coat at $24.75. Made of fuzzy camel's hair plaids, with modest gray and subdued green predominating. Loose-fitting, double-breasted model, extra long, soft-roll collar that buttons close or lies flat.

The description doesn't give a real picture of this Coat. It is a smart affair—nobby—what the French call *"chic"*—has an air to it that is unmistakable. Sold elsewhere at $30.00; our price $24.75.

Fur-lined Overcoats at $49.75

Black Kersey, lined with natural muskrat—whole skins well matched, large Persian lamb collar.

It is the greatest value in Fur-lined Overcoats ever offered in New York. Sold elsewhere at $65.00; our price $49.75.

Others at higher prices—up to Mink-lined Overcoats at $289.50.

Women's Fashionable Suits Average Value $40.00; Special $19.74

The materials include fine broadcloths, diagonal serges, cheviot mixtures and many handsome imported novelty fabrics in black, blue and many other colors. Long and medium length coats—some severely tailored, others richly braided; pleated and panel skirts.

We advertise "average value $40.00." All you need do is to glance at the group to see models that your own judgment tells you are worth $45.00 and $50.00. Not one is worth less than $35.00. Choice at

$19.74

Stop Ploughing Your Floors

The digs and dents on your hardwood floors are an unnecessary story. Equip your heavy furniture with

FELTOID CASTERS

your chairs with

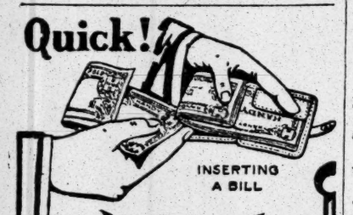
FELTOID TIPS

FELTOID CASTERS have the touch of velvet and the strength of steel. Never think of having new furniture delivered without Feltoid Casters or Feltoid Tips.

Buy Feltoid Casters on your very next shopping trip. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us. Free booklet on request.

THE BURNS & BASSICK CO.,
Dept. 2, Bridgeport, Conn.

Quick!



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Pat'd Aug. 24, '09

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ROCKEFELLER SMILES AT IDEA OF A PLOT

"Pshaw!" His Comment When He Arrives with His Wife at the Grand Central.

NO DETECTIVES IN SIGHT

His Father Comes on Business, the Son Declares—Mrs. Rockefeller, Still Ill, Is Wheeled to an Auto.

John D. Rockefeller said yesterday on his arrival here from Cleveland that he put no faith in the story of a plot to either kidnap or assassinate him.

"Pshaw!" he said as he stepped from his private car in the Grand Central Station yesterday morning. He was surrounded by a group of reporters wanting to know whether his departure from Forest Hills had been hastened by the story that Harold Sawyer Smith, an Ohio lawyer, had warned him of the plot. Mr. Rockefeller said that the story was not worth discussing.

"Did Mr. Smith warn you of such a plot?" he was asked.

"Oh, pshaw!" said Mr. Rockefeller again, with another smile.

"Did you see Mr. Smith at all?" he was asked.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed about to say "Oh, pshaw!" again, but changed his mind. This time he only smiled.

Then the reporters wanted to know why he did not address the Men's Club at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church in Cleveland on Monday night. But Mr. Rockefeller moved over to where Mrs. Rockefeller was being rolled away from the private car in an invalid chair.

Mrs. Rockefeller has not recovered from the effect of her illness. Her husband seemed very solicitous for her comfort and insisted on helping an attendant roll the chair through the station to the Rockefeller automobile. The reporters followed and asked more questions.

"My wife is still a sick woman," he said.

But one reporter, more persistent than the rest, wanted to know more about the plot.

"To put it bluntly, Mr. Rockefeller, will you deny that it was fear which brought you to New York?" he asked.

"Pshaw, my boy!" said Mr. Rockefeller, not a bit annoyed, "there is nothing in that story, nothing at all. I came here on business and because of my wife's health. That is all."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick of Chicago were at the station to welcome Mr. Rockefeller and his wife. They accompanied them to the Rockefeller home at 4 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Just before they got into the automobiles, there were two on hand for the Rockefeller party, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was asked about the plot.

"Rot!" said he. "Father is a business man and travels on a business schedule. He has come here simply to arrange some business details. He usually comes to town in October, but this year he was detained in Cleveland a little later because of mother's health."

If, as was reported from Cleveland, Mr. Rockefeller was under a strong guard when he took the train for New York, there was no evidence of the presence of detectives on the train when it pulled into the Grand Central Station a few minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning. Neither were there any detectives to meet Mr. Rockefeller.

With Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller came all their servants from Forest Hill, between twenty and thirty. Mr. Rockefeller's secretary, Miss Adams, was also with the party. Miss Adams accompanied the family party to the Rockefeller home and the servants went there later by trolley car.

Mr. Rockefeller did not visit 26 Broadway, the Standard Oil Building, yesterday, although he communicated over the telephone with some of his advisers there. It is generally believed that a conference of the Standard Oil heads will be held in the near future over the course to be pursued in view of the recent court decision dissolving Standard Oil.

AGAINST MODERN SCHOOLS.

Spanish Episcopate Petitions Government to Close Them All.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—A special from Madrid via the frontier says:

"The Spanish Episcopate has petitioned the Government to close all the lay and modern schools in the kingdom."

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

AMOY, China, Dec. 1.—The officials of the Marine Hospital to-day announced the raising of the Philippine quarantine against Amoy, which had continued since April 13.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—The Ministerial Commission has approved the suggestion of placing a tax of seven-tenths of one cent on each pound of cotton grown in European Russia, Bokhara, and Khiva.

BEETHOVEN'S MASS SUNG.

First Performance This Season by the Oratorio Society.

The Oratorio Society marked another red letter day in its history by devoting its first concert of the season last evening to a performance of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis." It was the second time the society has undertaken this arduous task, having achieved it first four years ago. There have been so few performances of this great masterpiece in New York—so few, indeed, in the United States—that such a performance is deserving to be considered a musical event of uncommon importance. The work itself is extremely difficult for all concerned, for chorus, solo singers, and orchestral players, as well as for the conductor, and it makes its appeal most potently to the lovers of the loftiest ideals in choral music.

The audience which heard it last evening was large—larger than has been present at many recent performances of the Oratorio Society. Its attitude was appropriate to the profound beauty and deep significance of the music. It was deeply impressed by the performance, which brought much of the exalted spirit of the music, its poignant feeling, its true sublimity, to a realization. It was not an ideal performance, and there were heights and depths of Beethoven's creation that were not revealed. Mr. Damrosch could have attained a greater fire, a more uplifting and impassioned proclamation of the composer's inspiration. But it was in many ways adequate, and as such it was a most notable contribution to the music that makes up the sum of the season's offerings in New York.

In the Missa Solemnis Beethoven did everything, as it seems, to make a departure from the traditions of the Church touching the musical setting of the mass, representing an impersonal offering of the whole body of worshippers, "the effacement of man before God." Bach had departed similarly from this tradition, as had other composers before and since. Beethoven's setting sums up the advance that had been made in music as an expression of the human aspirations, the utterance of the individual heart, untrammeled by fetters imposed from without. The music is intensely "subjective."

It seeks to depict and intensify every word and expression of the text. How significant the tremendous emphasis on the "Pater omnipotens"; how he drives the voices higher and higher in mighty ejaculations in the "Gloria," and the stirring "Amen"; how heart-sore and heavy laden the music of the "Qui tollis." Never was music more triumphantly expressive of faith than in the enunciation of the "Credo." Here is vivid tone painting in the way in which "descendit" is intoned, as there is later in the "ascendit"—yet how musical and how natural. The "Et Incarnatus" has a more personal expression of grief than that of Bach's great mass, though it is less elemental and profoundly movingw than that most wonderful passage.

One of the most striking passages is the "Benedictus," with its long violin solo obligato. In the "Agnus Dei," the concluding section of the mass, Beethoven turned to the most drastic dramatic expression of the text, when, after the simple prayer for "peace without and within," comes a sudden change of key and of mood; there are agitated phrases for the violin, and upon the peaceful strains break in the warlike fanfare of trumpets ;the solo voices declaim the "Agnus Dei" with agitation, "timidly." The peaceful strains return, and the dramatic picture is brought to an end in this wise. These are but striking examples of the spirit in which the work is composed and in which Beethoven wrought this wonderful and profoundly religious expression of personal faith.

The chorus is put under a severe strain in many parts of the mass owing to the high range of some of the voices. The sopranos, thus have many high B flats to sing, and many high phrases that move in this high neighborhood. And in this they acquainted themselves very well, with little harshness of tone. There are many sudden changes of tempo that demand flexibility and promptitude. There are difficult contrapuntal passages. The chorus sang them for the most part well and fluently. The quality of tone was not always of the highest beauty, and the balance of tone, especially that which should be contributed by the tenors, was sometimes lacking.

The solo quartet was made up of Miss Laura Coombs, soprano; Miss Tilly Koenen, contralto; Mr. Reed Miller, tenor, and Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, bass; and they were on the whole successful in coping with the difficult task that was presented to them. The orchestra often left something to be desired in finish and in beauty of tone, but it played better than it has in many of the performances of the Oratorio Society.

TURKEY HAS AN EARTHQUAKE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1.—According to an official dispatch from Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, several small villages in that vicinity have been destroyed by an earthquake.

No lives are reported to have been lost.

Ambassador Leishman in Rome.

ROME, Dec. 1.—John G. A. Leishman, the newly appointed American Ambassador to Italy, arrived here to-day. He was met at the railway station by the other members of the embassy.

Admiral Wilson First Sea Lord.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—King Edward to-day approved the appointment of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, commanding the British Channel squadron, as First Sea Lord to succeed Admiral Fisher, who was recently elevated to the peerage and who will retire from the Admiralty on Jan. 25.

AMERICANS ACTIVE FOR TCHAYKOVSKY

500 Prominent Men Petition Stolypin for a Fair Trial for Him and Mme. Breshkovsky.

SIGNERS IN SEVERAL CITIES

The Movement Originated Among Those Who Met the Revolutionists Here—Their Trial Is Approaching.

Since it is believed that the time for the trial of Nicholas Tchaykovsky and Catharine Breshkovsky by the Russian Government on a charge of connection with the revolutionary movement in Russia is near, 500 prominent citizens of this city, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia have signed a petition to Premier Stolypin of the Czar's Cabinet, asking that the prisoners be accorded an open trial.

The petition was preceded by a cablegram directed to M. Stolypin. This was sent a week ago. As yet no reply or even an acknowledgment of its receipt has been received here. This is the cablegram:

New York, Nov. 24, 1909.

To His Excellency, M. Stolypin:

Sir: It is rumored that Nicholas Tchaykovsky and Catharine Breshkovsky are to be tried together in secret. Permit us to say that we are relying upon your Excellency's assurance that they will have a fair trial, and we assume that such trial will nevessarily be open and public in accordance with the time-honored principles of justice in all nations. We are very truly yours,

DAVID H. GREER,
Bishop of New York;
SETH LOW,
Ex-Mayor of New York, ex-President of Columbia University;
F. A. BUSSE, Mayor of Chicago;
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Ex-President of the New York State Bar Association;
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,
Formerly Judge of the New York Supreme Court;
HENRY CLEWS, Banker;
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Banker,
and 500 other prominent citizens of New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia.

M. Tchaykovsky, who has become known as "the Father of the Russian Revolution," until his return to Russia a couple of years ago, had been an exile for many years making his home principally in London where he earned a livlihood by his pen.

In 1907 he visited the United States. He was taken up by some of the most prominent men in this country and made an effective plea for the cause to which his life has been devoted.

He was watched here by Russian spies and upon returning to his native land was arrested and immured in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

For some time he has been at liberty on bail pending his trial, owing to a serious breakdown in his health under the rigors of prison life. No date has been fixed for his trial, but according to reports from the Russian capital, it is imminent.

Mme. Breshkovsky, who early in life underwent the hardships of Siberian exile for the cause of Russian freedom, also visted this country for the purpose of arousing sentiment for the oppressed people of her native land. She was imprisoned on her return to Russia. Mme. Breshkovsky is still in prison. The charges against both arose in part from their activities while visiting this country.

It was said last night that the latest effort, on behalf of the two distinguished revolutionists was not inspired by the "Friends of Russian Freedom," but was undertaken by men of prominence and influence who had learned to know and respect M. Tchaykovsky and Mme. Breshkovsky when they were here.

Among the other signers of the petition are: the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts; John D. Crimmins, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Robert W. De Forest, William Jay Schieffelin, Jacob A. Rils, Hamilton Holt, Oswald C. Villard, Horace White and R. Fulton Cutting.

BITTERNESS IN REICHSTAG.

Three Parties Refuse to Participate in Its Organization.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The first business session of the Reichstag to-day gave striking evidence of the tension between the political parties as a result of the Summer quarrel over the reform of the empire's finances.

After the House had re-elected Count Udo von Stolberg-Werntgerode President and Dr. Spahn, Clerical, First Vice President, in place of Dr. Hermann S. Paasche, National Liberal, it elected Paasche Second Vice President. He declined to serve, however, declaring that the National-Liberal Party had decided unanimously not to accept office in the reorganization of the House. The Imperial Party, or free Conservatives, also declined to take part in the organization, while the Radicals went so far as to decide that they would cast blank votes.

These three parties are determined to place the full responsibility for the coming legislation on the German Conservatives and Clericals.

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LATHAM AGAIN BEATS RECORD.

Exceeds Height of 1,800 Feet in a Forty-Mile Gale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RHEIMS, France, Dec. 1.—Latham, in a forty-mile gale, driving an Antoinette monoplane owned by Sands, his pupil, again beats the world's altitude record of 550 meters, (about 1,800 feet.) The Aero Club took the record.

Sands's monoplane beat its own world's record of Nov. 19.

HEYDEN SANDS.

Reports from other sources of the height reached yesterday by Hubert Latham place it between 475 and 500 meters (about 1,600 and 1,660 feet.) This discrepancy is not unusual in statements of altitudes in aeroplanes, as the methods of measuring are necessarily inexact.

On Oct. 2 Orville Wright in an unofficial flight at Potsdam reached an unprecedented height, which was estimated at 1,600 feet.

On Nov. 19 Paulhan made a new record for an official flight, with an altitude of 368 meters, or 1,215 feet. The same day Latham in the Antoinette, belonging to Mr. Sands, made a record reported as 410 meters, or 1,350 feet.

The next day, Nov. 20, Paulhan, in a Farman biplane, reached a height estimated by the only journalist present, an Englishman, at 500 meters, or 1,660 feet. The Paris papers reported the height reached as only 300 meters, and this discrepancy was attributed to the fact that they obtained their information at second hand. The English newspaper man has since revised his estimate, increasing it to 2,000 feet. Paulhan himself believed it to be 600 meters, or nearly 2,000 feet, and this figure has since been accepted by the Paris press with practical unanimity.

The rivalry between Latham and Paulhan for the height record is very keen, and some official means of determining it will probably have to be found.

Mr. Sands has been taking lessons in flying from Latham at Rheims for some time, and is reported to have acquired much skill. He is the owner of a Blerlot monoplane and an Antoinette, both of which he will bring to this country on his return, which is expected soon.

FATHER DOUGHERTY HONORED

Made Doctor of Divinity at Instance of Cardinal Gibbons.

ROME, Dec. 1.—The Congregation of Studies to-day conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. George A. Dougherty, Assistant Treasurer of the Catholic University of America at Washington.

The honor was proposed by Cardinal Gibbons and anticipates the elevation of Dr. Dougherty to the office of Vice Rector of the university.

TOMBS INTEREST MANUEL.

Visits Those of Napoleon and the Bourbons in Tour of Museums.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—King Manuel of Portugal, who is a guest of the Government and municipal officials, visited the art galleries and museums to-day under the escort of M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Under Secretary of Fine Arts.

He manifested particular interest in the tombs of Napoleon and the Bourbons.

Ijuin Succeeds Togo.

TOKIO, Dec. 1.—Admiral Togo, Chief of the General Staff of the navy, retired to-day from the naval command and became a member of the Military Council. He is succeeded in his former office by Vice Admiral Ijuin.

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(Xmas Is Coming.)

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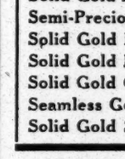

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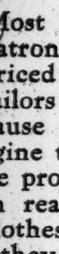

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Lamberts Christmas Ring Bulletin

A CHILD'S ring of solid gold for seventy-five cents and a splendid cluster of diamonds in a hand-made setting of solid 18-karat gold and platinum at $1,500.00 are the extremes of rings at the Lambert Jewelry Store. Between the extremes are all sorts of good, honest, guaranteed rings, appealing to all tastes and suited to all pocketbooks. Come and look at them. You will not be urged to buy.

Our Catalogue of 166 pages tells of rings and all other kinds of Christmas Jewelry. Free to all who ask for it.

We imported this diamond direct, mounted it in our own factory, and so can sell it for $50.00.

A good example of Lambert economy in diamond buying is this fine gem, in solid 14-karat gold mounting, for $75.00.

Diamond Solitaire Rings	$10.00 and up
Diamond Twin and Hoop Rings	$25.00 and up
Diamond Cluster Rings	$25.00 and up
Diamond Snake and Signet Rings	$8.00 and up
Solid Gold Fancy Stone Rings	$5.00 and up
Solid Gold Initial Rings	$3.75 and up
Solid Gold Signet Rings	$2.50 and up
Solid Gold Birth Month Rings	$1.90 and up
Semi-Precious Stone Rings	$2.75 and up
Solid Gold Fancy Cluster Rings	$2.75 and up
Solid Gold Rings for Children	75c and up
Solid Gold Guard Rings	75c and up
Seamless Gold Wedding Rings	$3.30 and up
Solid Gold Shirt Waist Rings	$3.50 and up

Solid gold Signet Ring, chased Roman design, rose finish, $7.50.

Solid Gold Seamless Lambert Wedding Ring, 14-karat, $4.40; 18-karat, $5.50; 22-karat, $7.00.

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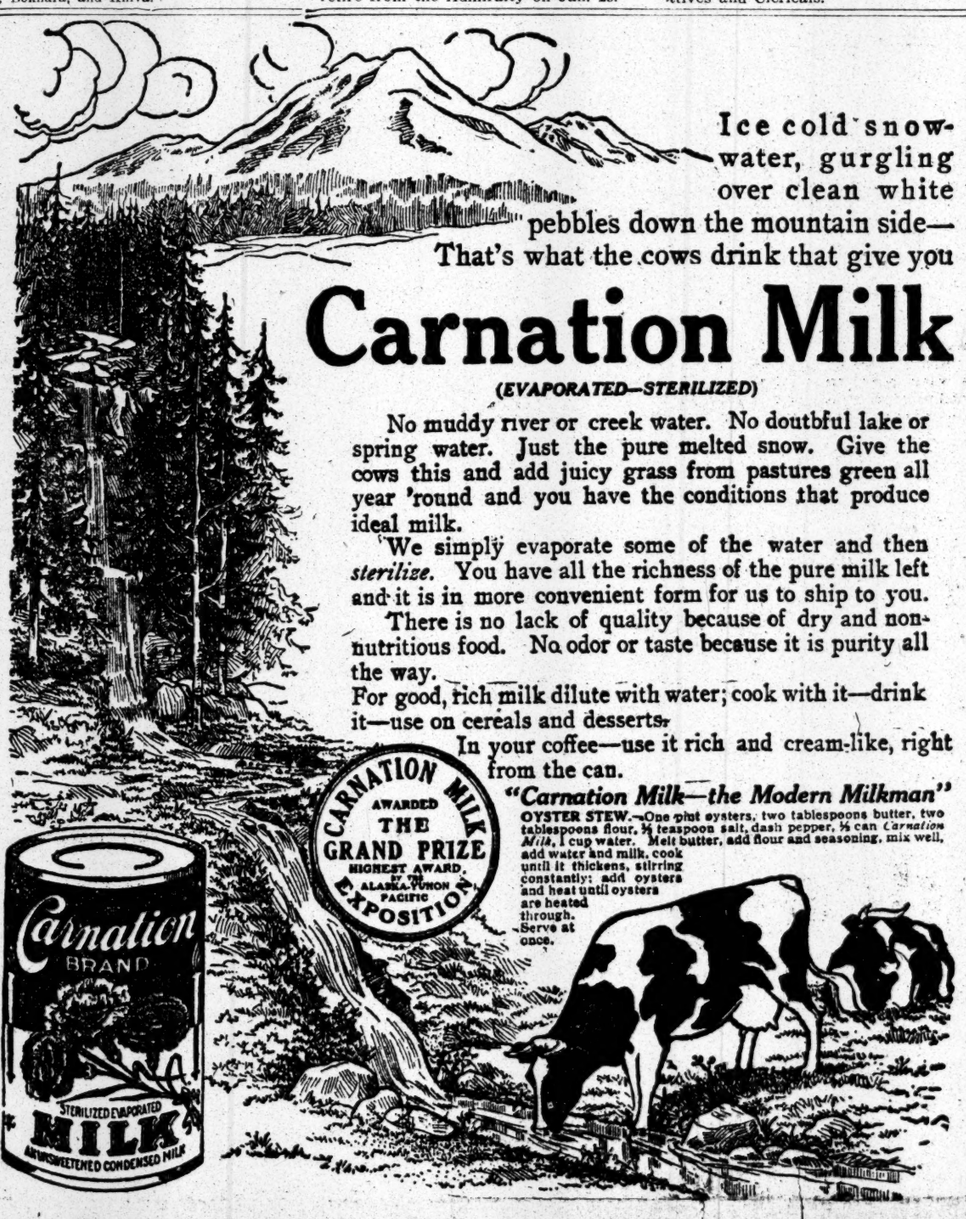

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That's what the cows drink that give you

Carnation Milk

(EVAPORATED—STERILIZED)

No muddy river or creek water. No doutbful lake or spring water. Just the pure melted snow. Give the cows this and add juicy grass from pastures green all year 'round and you have the conditions that produce ideal milk.

We simply evaporate some of the water and then *sterilize*. You have all the richness of the pure milk left and it is in more convenient form for us to ship to you.

There is no lack of quality because of dry and non-nutritious food. No odor or taste because it is purity all the way.

For good, rich milk dilute with water; cook with it—drink it—use on cereals and desserts.

In your coffee—use it rich and cream-like, right from the can.

"Carnation Milk—the Modern Milkman"

OYSTER STEW.—One pint oysters, two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon salt, dash pepper, ½ can *Carnation Milk*, 1 cup water. Melt butter, add flour and seasoning, mix well, add water and milk, cook until it thickens, stirring constantly; add oysters and heat until oysters are heated through. Serve at once.

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For Tired, Aching Feet

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None like them in America
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ORDERS LOST WHEN YOUR LINE IS "BUSY" WOULD MORE THAN PAY FOR THE COST OF ANOTHER LINE OR TWO.
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BIG ARMY CHANGES ASKED BY DICKINSON

Secretary of War Wants Closer Co-ordination with Militia and Army Posts Near Big Cities.

MORE TESTS FOR OFFICERS

Would Add to Roosevelt Rides and Walks Compulsory Weekly Physical Exercises.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Many changes in the military establishment are suggested to-day by Secretary of War Dickinson, in his annual report to the President. Among other things he recommends:

A change in the Roosevelt physical tests, so as to require of officers, in addition to the annual, a weekly riding or walking test.

The division of the United States into territorial and tactical districts, so that the organized militia of the States may be conveniently combined with the regular army stationed therein into permanent brigades, divisions and corps for instruction and tactical organization.

The location of troops in or near the principal cities of the United States, instead of distributing them at remote forts, to meet the three requirements of economy, possibility of rapid movement, and the training of the militia.

More officers for the army, and promotion on the merit system.

Liberal appropriations for the completion of the fortification projects of the Philippines, Honolulu, and Pearl Harbor.

Encouragement of rifle practice among the citizens and school boys.

The establishment of a National park at Niagara Falls, to preserve its scenic features.

The Secretary's estimates to Congress for the coming fiscal year, amounting to $95,325,399, are about $8,000,000 less than was appropriated for the present fiscal year.

At the time of the last reports from the military departments, which were received in October, it was found that the regular army numbered 71,840 men, with 4,200 officers, making a total force of 76,049, a net increase during the year of 3,421. These figures do not include the 3,485 men of the Hospital Corps.

Evil of Absentee Officers.

Of the active officers of the army, the report calls attention to the fact that 709 are detailed to special duty, nearly half of these, or 345, being distributed among the various schools of instruction of the regular establishment or acting as instructors in State educational institutions where a feature is made of military training. While there were no serious breaches of military discipline during the year, Secretary Dickinson declares "that there can be no doubt that the discipline and efficiency of troops were lowered by the continued absence of so many company officers and the resulting frequent changes of company commanders."

The report also advocates changes in the physical tests. President Roosevelt inaugurated an unusual test to determine the physical fitness of officers, compelling them to ride ninety miles in three days or to walk fifty miles within the same time. Secretary Dickinson's report says:

> After an experience of two years it is believed that the present tests fall short of accomplishing their full object. The defect of the system is that it requires officers to be fit only once in a year, whereas they should be required to keep themselves continuously fit. As this requires constant physical exercise and training, some regular and systematic practice should be had in addition to the present test.
>
> The present tests should be modified so as to provide for a certain number of miles of riding or walking each week to be certified by the officers on their monthly report. The annual riding and walking tests should be more nearly assimilated to actual war conditions.
>
> In the regular weekly exercise and the annual physical test all officers who under the law are mounted officers and who in time of war would be required to ride should take the riding test irrespective of the corps, department, or arm of the service to which they belong.
>
> The regular weekly exercise and the annual physical test should be modified in their requirements for officers serving in the tropics, and all officers who are 62 years of age or more, or who are eligible for retirement in the discretion of the President, should be exempted in their own discretion from taking the test.

There is a special recommendation in regard to the island of Dahu, Hawaii:

> The fortification of this island and the construction of a naval base thereon are estimated to involve an ultimate expenditure of about $13,000,000. Congress has already appropriated $3,000,000 for fortification work here, nearly all of which has been expended, and while these fortifications will be sufficient to protect the naval base and Honolulu from purely naval attacks, they are particularly vulnerable to attack from the rear. It is absolutely necessary that a large permanent garrison should be maintained in the island to furnish the regular troops which, in addition to the militia of Oahu, will be required as supports for the fortifications. The Chief of Coast Artillery considers the need of increasing the mobile army for this purpose "so urgent as to make it the most pressing military necessity now confronting the United States."

Value of Military Airships.

Among a great number of other matters touched upon in the report, Secretary Dickinson speaks briefly but approvingly of the aeroplane and dirigible balloon as engines of war. He reviews the marvelous progress in air navigation during the year past, and recites the various possible military applications of the airship, and adds:

> But whatever may be the influence of aerial locomotion upon the art of war, whether or not it will ever prove a valuable auxiliary to armies in the field, the fact must be recognized that all first-class powers except the United States are providing themselves systematically with aerial fleets, Germany and France being notably in the lead.

After pointing out that the army has now twenty-one wireless telegraph stations in this country, including nine stations located at points in Alaska, the report says that "owing to the absence of definite regulations there is considerable confusion in the transmission of wireless messages on the coast of the United States, which interferes very materially with wireless communication between the various sea coast defenses and with our ships at sea."

The report also takes up international wireless conditions.

> The United States Army transport Kilpatrick, in a cruise from New York to Manila, Feb. 17-April 23, 1909, and returning May 15-July 25, 1909, had great difficulty in communicating in different parts of the world, and it is reported that in several instances, after ascertaining her nationality, messages were refused.
>
> The international wireless telegraph business of the world is conducted under a treaty signed at Berlin on the 3d day of November, 1906. This treaty was the result of a convention which was participated in by twenty-six of the principal nations. As the United States up to this time has not given its adherence to the convention, ships flying the American flag find themselves without standing in international wireless telegraphy, as none of the contracting countries is compelled to receive a telegram from the ship of a non-contracting country, and any coastal station in a foreign country may refuse transmission of a message to a station on shipboard subject to a non-contracting country.

The Military Academy.

Coming to the United States Military Academy, the Secretary calls attention to the fact that the Corps of Cadets is far below its authorized strength. The Superintendent, he says, "recommends legislation authorizing the appointment of cadets every three years instead of every four years, to take effect as early as possible, in order that the appointments may be made in time to permit candidates to prepare themselves for the entrance examinations and to enter the Military Academy next year."

As to the cases of hazing that came to the knowledge of the authorities in June last and resulted in the dismissal of one first class man and six third class men, the Superintendent is quoted as saying:

> This evil has broken out almost yearly since the early days of the institution; it is at the bottom of most of the serious breaches of discipline, and must be held down with a strong hand. Every possible step has been taken at the Academy to eradicate it, but it appears that there are a few in almost every class who deliberately violate the act of Congress forbidding it, and whose ideas of their responsibility to the Government continue to be elementary, notwithstanding all the teaching and warning that can be brought to bear upon them.

"The law providing for dismissal for hazing should, in my opinion," says the Secretary, "be amended so as to give some discretion in awarding punishment. Various offenses are hazing, but they differ in degree. Now the reviewing authorities have no power except to determine whether or not the evidence sustains the finding. Congress has fixed the punishment and no discretion is allowed. While I was of the opinion that the findings of fact in the seven cases referred to were correct, I would in at least one of them have awarded a much less severe punishment if I could."

TO SAVE $2,500,000.

Quartermaster General of the Army Shows Wastes and Suggests Reforms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A tentative promise to save the military establishment $2,500,000, if more officers are provided, together with a new system of selection and detail, is made by Quartermaster General Aleshire of the army in his annual report, submitted to-day to the Secretary of War. A considerable number of the civilian employes and enlisted men who receive extra duty pay are rendering inefficient service, either from inability, inattention, or the infirmities of age. By more supervision, Gen Aleshire figures out, he could save the Government $280,000.

At one post, Gen. Aleshire points out, the local authorities estimated 80,000 pounds of coal per month would be required. Investigation by his office showed 58,000 pounds, a reduction of 27.5 per cent., would be sufficient. On fuel for the entire service, he estimates, $654,000 could be saved.

"It is known in this office that the per capita consumption of water at military posts is greatly in excess of, and at some posts from two to three times, that of municipalities supplied by water systems," says Gen. Aleshire. A saving of 20 per cent. can be made, or $41,000, he estimates.

At one post, Gen. Aleshire says, the cost of electric light current was reduced 33 1-3 per cent. A saving of $110,920 could be effected throughout the service, he reports.

The frequent changes in assignment of Quartermasters has been detrimental to works under construction at the posts. A saving of $1,133,000 could be effected by changing the system of assignment and in increasing the number of officers for inspection purposes, Gen. Aleshire says.

KNOX CREATES NEW DIVISION.

E. E. Young to Handle Near Eastern Affairs in State Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In order to extend his general plan of specialization in the commercial and political affairs of the world, Secretary Knox has created a division of Near Eastern Affairs, and has selected Evan E. Young of South Dakota, now American Consul at Salonica, chief of the division, which will have to do with affairs in Turkey, Persia and the Balkans, and other States in that part of Europe.

This territory, with its intricate political problems and its opening opportunities for commercial expansion, has made necessary special attention on the part of the State Department.

This general plan is in accord with the policies of all of the leading nations of Europe who have had in operation for several years departments of their foreign offices which are devoted to the affairs of special sections of the world in which they have either present or prospective interests.

A certain specialization in European affairs also has been arranged for under the direction of Mr. Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State.

BEEF PRICES HIGHEST YET.

Prime Steers Fetch More Than Ever Before in Open Market at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Prime steers to-day reached the highest price ever paid on the open market in Chicago.

Nineteen steers averaging 1,572 pounds sold at $9.50 per hundredweight and ten yearlings weighing 1,081 also sold at the same price. A single head sold at 10 cents per pound.

NEW MOVE TO GET FLEISCHMAN ASSETS

Creditors After a Hotel Transferred to Carnegie Trust Co. Before His Failure.

ENOUGH TO PAY ALL CLAIMS

Valued at $92,000—Deal Made Through Realty Concern in Which He Held Stock.

A hard-fought legal battle over the possession of property valued at $92,000, now held by the Carnegie Trust Company, but which creditors of oJseph Fleischman, founder and former head of the Fleischman baths, would like very much to get hold of, is about to be resumed along a new line, and a call for a meeting of the creditors has been made for to-morrow afternoon.

At the office of Clarence R. Freeman, counsel to the receiver, 165 Broadway, Mr. Freeman said the $92,000 is more than sufficient to pay all claims.

A dozen or more lawyers are interested in the case, and off and on for nearly a year they have been appearing before Referee William Allen and Referee Nathaniel S. Smith, where many witnesses have been examined and testimony covering more than 1,000 pages of manuscript have been taken.

The creditors, who have claims amounting to nearly $80,000 against the estate of Mr. Fleischman, started proceedings against him nearly a year ago. At that time they sought to get an order from the United States Circuit Court to compel the Carnegie Trust Company to show cause why it should not turn over to the receiver for the Fleischman estate the sum of $92,000. But the Carnegie Trust Company replied that it had no deposit in Mr. Fleischman's name for that amount.

The way the trust company came to be mixed up in the bankruptcy proceedings was this: Mr. Fleischman and his wife, who used to own the Hotel Marquise, deeded that property over to the Centre Realty Company about seven months before the bankruptcy proceedings were brought against the Fleischman estate. At the time of the transfer Mrs. Fleischman surrendered her dower right. Both she and her husband received stock in the Centre Realty Company. It is this hotel that is said to be worth $92,000.

According to the testimony of witnesses examined before Referee Allen, the Centre Realty Company conveyed its Hotel Marquise property over to the Carnegie Trust Company after the bankruptcy proceedings began about a year ago. Mr. Fleischman and his wife were not officials in the Centre Realty Company, but they and their immediate relatives were the principal stockholders. Mr. Fleischman owned between 200 and 300 shares, Mrs. Fleischman owned 100, and other members of the family owned most of the remainder. The Carnegie Trust Company assumed the mortgages on the hotel property, took it over, and made a small payment to the realty company.

Armed with these facts, the lawyers for the Fleischman estate receiver went into court and wanted the order for the trust company to show cause why it should not surrender the property acquired from the Centre Realty Company. The creditors' lawyers wanted the entire transfer set aside.

The District Court referred the matter to Referee Allen, and he in turn decided that the method of procedure hit upon by the creditors' lawyers was not the proper way to get at the property. Referee Allen's opinion was sustained by the court. The referee in his opinion decided that if any further action was to be taken in the matter a plenary suit would be necessary. This was also affirmed by Judge Holt.

According to the best information obtainable, the creditors and their lawyers will decide to bring a plenary action against the Carnegie Trust Company.

It was said last night that the Carnegie Trust Company itself is one of the Fleischman creditors, and that the amount of its claim is $10,000.

PROBE WATER-POWER TRUST.

Mann Says Congress May Investigate If One Exists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The so-called Water Power Trust will in all probability be investigated at the coming session of Congress by the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, according to a statement made to-day by Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, Chairman of the committee. Mr. Mann is not taking much stock in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, and says that at present he is not inclined to favor a Congressional inquiry into it, although he says his stand in that regard is dependent on subsequent developments.

"But," he added, "if the water power sites are being taken up by a few interests in such a way that a monopoly may result, my committee wants to know about it. We shall probably make an investigation, and it is altogether possible that legislation of a restrictive nature may be the outcome if we find that such a thing as a water power trust exists, or has a possibility of existing. Our inquiry will deal with water power sites on navigable rivers."

Mr. Mann intimated that, while Gifford Pinchot is a personal friend of his, it might come out that the Chief Forester's views were influenced by his specialized training, and that an examination by men of broader business experience might prove that his fears were unfounded.

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NEW HAVEN ROAD'S PLANS.

Will Give Ontario & Western Direct Access to Manhattan Island.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1.—It is understood that preliminary steps have been taken for the extension of the New York and Westchester project, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company northward through Westchester County, N. Y., to connect with the Poughkeepsie Bridge System of the New Haven Company.

The New Haven Company has of late been improving rapidly the Poughkeepsie Bridge System, including the double tracking of the line from Poughkeepsie Bridge to New Haven. With the completion of the New York and Westchester line and its extensions, the New Haven will give both the Poughkeepsie Bridge System and the Ontario and Western a new entrance into New York in addition to the terminal opposite New York which the Ontario and Western now has by trackage rights over the West Shore Road. The fulfillment of the New Haven's plans, will mean a system of several hundred miles of road, part of it almost of a Western trunk line character and entering New York City.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1909.

THE BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Monetary Commission has authorized the publication of interesting figures regarding the aggregated business of 22,491 banks of the United States. Their resources reach the imposing total of $21,095,054,520. If no other country can rival the indicated banking power it must be remembered that no other commercial country has either our population or our wealth. But other nations surpass us in better utilization of inferior resources. The stability of their banking credit shames us, and a more adequate commercial accommodation is attained by banking upon a commercial basis, rather than upon the securities of the Exchanges.

We flout all experience in regarding commercial paper as an inferior basis of credit, but surely it is of too recent record to be forgotten that in the stress of 1907 every dollar of many millions of commercial paper was paid at maturity at par. On the other hand, the unsuitability of "securities" for commercial banking was simultaneously disclosed by the unsalability of many securities and the serious depreciation of all. Although nominally and usually liquid, they are least so when it is most necessary. They are, in fact, fixed investments, and however solid their value they are subject to all the vicissitudes of the market through the prolonged interval to a remote maturity.

Yet our banks have a preference for the inferior banking basis. They hold $1,560,000,000 of railroad bonds, although their total capital is but $1,800,000,000. Their aggregate surplus is $1,326,000,000, but they hold over a billion of State, city, and county bonds. The aggregate undivided profits are $508,000,000, but they hold $792,787,000 of National bonds. They hold another billion of "other" bonds, including $466,000,000 of public utility bonds. There is no suggestion that the bonds are not good. The simple point is the absorption of almost a quarter of the aggregate banking resources in bonds.

The necessary result is that these resources are abstracted from those available for commercial accommodation. The unsecured loans on time with two or more names are only $2,539,000,000, about equal to the demand loans on collateral and without collateral. Doubtless some portions of these demand loans are commercial in nature, directly or indirectly, but so far as they are uncommercial they also reduce the commercial loaning power. The total of unsecured single name paper on time is $1,351,000,000. Thus the total of bond investments exceeds either the aggregated capital of the banks or the loans on time.

The situation indicated is closer to the Stock Exchange than to the currents of trade, with the natural result that our money market is exposed to all the vicissitudes of speculation rather than related to the soberer and steadier movements of commerce. The popular dread of a central bank springs from the popular conception of it as an institution of high finance, into whose elevated circles common people may not enter. That conception is truer of our banks as these figures reveal them than it is of the Bank of France, for example. Our banks are seen to have a divided allegiance, and to be investment concerns, operating indifferently for themselves and their customers. No criticism is passed. The fact is noted for comparison with the central bank of France, which discounts commercial paper for amounts so small that no American would dream of asking his bank for the loan, and which yet will rediscount in millions of pounds upon suitable occasion. If it were possible to create a central bank of the United States of this character it would be a priceless boon. On the other hand, a central bank of the character revealed by these figures is not necessary and is not wanted.

CORNELL AS A STATE UNIVERSITY.

President SCHURMAN proposes what amounts to an increase in the control by the State of Cornell University in return for larger grants of money from the State. The money granted to Cornell is put to a variety of uses. Part of it goes to experimental agriculture, which is a function of very great importance, and in which Cornell has performed signal service. It is a kind of work that has a value independent of mere education of university students, and we think that there would be no objection raised to the use of public money in this direction.

Part of the public money goes for education in the ordinary sense. Here there is developed another aspect of the matter that has not received the careful attention it deserves. It is a question whether the taxpayers' money could not be used to very much greater permanent advantage to the community in advancing the schooling which all children may take. We make a good deal of fuss over what we call universal education in this country, and especially in this State. As a matter of fact education is not universal, and in the essential grades of it it is shamefully inadequate and ineffectual. The crying evils, the defects, in the quantity and quality of teaching afforded to the pupils of our public schools, taking the average throughout the State, are such as should make us devote all our energies and resources to remedy them before diverting any of those resources to other forms of education.

We do not now raise the question of the duty of the State to provide so-called higher education at public expense. We simply point out that there is a prior obligation as to essential education for the mass of children, a very large proportion of whom cannot attend any school after the age at which it is legal for them to be put to work. And this prior obligation is not merely to furnish sittings to such schools as we now have for all the children applying for schooling. It is an obligation to give to all children schooling as sound, as good in its kind, as that furnished in colleges, and with as ample provision of teaching force and of all needed or useful equipment. One fact shows how the case stands. The average class in the lower schools is about forty to one teacher, and the average teacher is far from the best that could be got. The average number of students to a teacher in college is not more than ten, and the teachers are as a rule very much superior in training and skill to the teachers in the lower schools. As a working proposition, a guide to the proper and just expenditure of the public funds to which all families are compelled to contribute, we are confident that no injustice would be done if increased expenditure on higher education were withheld until the work and the resources of the lower schools were brought up from the wretched level shown in this comparison at least to that which prevails in the colleges.

THE ISSUE IN ENGLAND.

The House of Lords stands to its guns. By a vote of nearly five to one the Lords insist that the "judgment of the country" shall be taken on the novel principles of the Liberal Budget. If the Conservative Party stood simply on that ground it would simplify matters very much.

The Conservatives do not stand on that ground. They go far beyond it. They are not content to ask the country to vote against the principles of the budget. They ask the country to vote for the principle of a protective tariff. That may be good "politics" of the kind our English friends like to call "American," but it is grossly illogical. It presents a wholly new issue, with which the budget has no connection whatever. And it confuses and obscures the issue presented by the Lords. It makes it impracticable to get a specific and conclusive answer to the question raised by the Lords. The voters may object decidedly to the budget, to the heavy taxes on lands, to the progressive death duties, to the discriminating license duties, and to the Socialistic use proposed for the product of these taxes. But they may object still more strongly and for precisely the same reason to a protective tariff. The Conservative leaders make it impossible to vote against the former without voting for the latter. They are asked to condemn one form of Socialism and approve one still more objectionable.

Some of the Conservative journals are sensitive to the absurdity of the position they have been forced to take. The London Times, for example, seeks with much ingenuity to show that protection is not Socialism. It makes an elaborate review of various professions of Socialist purpose and belief and reaches the conclusion that their essence lies in transferring the ownership of property from private hands to the public. It argues that protection does not do this, and therefore is not Socialistic. But in actual practice protection does worse than this. It compels certain classes to part with their property for the sole profit of other classes. It picks out select industries and says that the prices of their products shall be raised by excluding or hindering competition from abroad. Now, the man who is thus forced to pay higher prices for the food, or clothing, or other necessaries of life for himself and his family transfers a part of his property to the favorites of legislation. This is not merely State Socialism in spirit and in effect, but it is a far more unreasonable, oppressive, and corrupting kind of Socialism than anything ever suggested in Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE'S budget.

What makes the situation worse in Great Britain is that protective taxes must from the necessities of the nation first of all fall on imports of food. So far as this may prove beneficial at all it will be so to the landed interest. The very class that is protesting most loudly against the Socialism of the majority in the Commons asks the country to adopt an exacting and demoralizing form of Socialism for its own especial advantage. Inevitably the position of the House of Lords becomes painfully incongruous and almost ludicrous. Their professions of disinterested patriotism sound hollow in the presence of a policy of obvious self-seeking. More than any other one cause the instinctive dread of taxes on food in England brought about the crushing defeat of the Conservatives in 1906. It may be that other currents of sentiment and opinion will influence the mass of the voters at the coming elections, but it is plain that the change must be a tremendous one to overcome this deep-rooted feeling. The Conservatives will be forced from the very outset to assume the defensive, and they cannot escape embarrassment. Their cue was to fight Socialism; they will have to maintain a peculiarly aggravated and unjustifiable form of Socialism.

WALL STREET AND THE COUNTRY.

It is suggested that persistence with the organization of several great trusts, despite the decision dissolving the Standard Oil Company, is such defiance of popular feeling as to argue ignorance of it. And it is suggested that Congress will bring to their senses those who persist in organizing copper trusts, and telegraph and telephone trusts, and so on. Wall Street has its faults, but ignorance is not among them. Nowhere on earth is knowledge worth so much spot cash, or action based upon ignorance punished with swifter or greater penalty. If Wall Street persists with any given course of conduct against evident and excellent reasons to the contrary it is proof that the good reasons to the affirmative outweigh those in the negative.

It might be as well and as profitable for the country to understand Wall Street, as for Wall Street to understand the country. The country is being told that capitalists invest hundreds of millions in restraint of trade. Is it reasonable? Many persons seem to believe that railways charge extortionate rates because they enrich themselves by demands which prevent shippers from making a profit by the movement of their goods. Is that reasonable? Investors who sink uncounted millions in immovable plants, in enterprises thereby absolutely subject even to the most oppressive laws without any possible escape, do not customarily and willfully break the laws and invite destructive penalties.

There are reasons why these things, or some of them, are done, and it interests the country to understand them. They are not obscure. They are written large in commercial history for those who have understanding to read them. Why is it that BRYAN and the rest of the people's friends can have fresh issues for each campaign, time without end, while the railways, and the trusts, and every interest subject to the laws, persist in alleged sin and obduracy? There's a reason. The country's greatest need is a leader for the truth as influential as those leaders for the false in finance, who have cost the country so dear, and apparently must yet cost it so much more.

THE BOSTON CONTEST.

The great trouble in the campaign for municipal reform in Boston turns out to be, as was expected, the persistence of partisanship. The candidates are either Republicans or Democrats, and no expedient to avoid consideration of party affiliations seems likely to succeed. Nominally all party lines have been obliterated in making up the various "slates," but FITZGERALD is as clearly the candidate of the Democrats as he was when he was elected to the Mayoralty, and STORROW cannot escape the Republican stamp.

It is a matter of general complaint in the newspapers supporting STORROW'S campaign, and these include practically the entire press of Boston, that the candidates for Councilmen on his ticket represent too largely the wards where the wealthy citizens dwell. Of the nine candidates, too, five are Republicans. But they are all representative men who can be trusted to perform their duties wisely and honestly. Democrats of the Patrick Collins type are cordially supporting STORROW. On the other hand, FITZGERALD is conducting a vigorous and characteristic campaign, beclouding the issues for the common mind, endeavoring to entrap his chief adversary, piling up masses of fair words in explanation and defense of his record, and getting huge enjoyment out of a contest which, presumably, he believes will result in his triumph.

An unwelcome factor in the contest is the threatened candidacy of the present Mayor, Mr. HIBBARD. As a reformer himself he might be expected to keep out of the race for the sake of reform; but it is no more than human for him to believe in his potency as a leader, and he has a host of foolish friends. If he persists in the race he may draw many votes from STORROW. But this is to be a long campaign, with many opportunities to educate the voters. Six weeks remain for argument. This country has not known a more important effort to free municipal government from the evils of party politics. It has been wisely directed, thus far, and Boston now has a chance to show the rest of the world how much sincerity lies behind the movement to uplift the town and transform it into a model municipality in the next six years.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Anonymity Proves Embarrassing.

On Nov. 25 there was printed in this column, as a remarkable "human document," a letter which we had received from a woman whose experience with matrimony, combined with poverty and a family of six children, had filled her tired heart with bitterness and discouragement. As we expected, the letter attracted much attention, and, as always happens when a newspaper reveals a case of desperate or pathetic need, it brought to us, besides many expressions of sympathy and advice, not a few sums of money, with requests that they be forwarded to the writer of the heart-touching communication.

Our efforts to do this have revealed that either the name or the address given by the woman—who, by the way, neither asked for aid nor even hinted a desire to receive it—was wrong. Letters addressed as she signed her own have come back to us as undeliverable, and inquiries of our own along the street she mentioned have been in vain. These facts have in no degree diminished our confidence in the genuineness of the "document"; on the contrary, they have confirmed it, for a mere alms seeker would have interposed no difficulties between herself and alms givers. They have, however, subjected us to a very serious embarrassment, for among the proffered gifts is one of a rather large banknote, inclosed in a letter that gives us no hint of the sender's identity, and none as to his or her place of residence except the name of a large Connecticut city, postmarked on the envelope.

We cannot send the money back to the donor, as we have the other bills and checks transmitted to us for the same purpose, and unless the sender sees these lines and chooses to break the anonymity so carefully and laboriously protected, we shall be forced to turn the money over to one of the great charitable associations. There it would be well used, but not for the beneficiary selected by the would-be giver, and a malversation or diversion of funds, even though as innocent as that, is distinctly displeasing to us.

We should not have been placed in this annoying position. A newspaper is not the best of distributers of charity, anyway, and only acts as one for special reasons and in special cases when other means seem likely to fail or to be too slow. But never, never, never, should money be sent to it anonymously. If the giver wishes to avoid publicity he has only to say so, and he will be effectively protected by any paper he would be at all likely to trust. We earnestly request the kindly resident of Connecticut, therefore, promptly to send us his or her name and address, with such references to peculiarities of the letter and gift as will make us sure that in returning a check for the latter no mistake is made.

Prevention Needed, Not Cure.

That the members of the American Automobile Association at their annual meeting adopted a resolution sternly condemning reckless chauffeurs, amateur and professional, and advising the imposition of heavy jail sentences on violators of the speed regulations, is satisfactory in so far as it showed appreciation of the existence of a great evil and of the almost desperate need to find a remedy for it before public indignation over the constantly occurring "accidents" leads to action that will seriously restrict the real rights of automobilists. It seems to us, however, that the members of the association would have been more profitably employed if, instead of trying to punish displays of recklessness and viciousness on the part of chauffeurs, they had devoted themselves to the prevention of them.

This they could do by working for the enactment of a law under which nobody could get a license to drive an automobile until after he had convincingly demonstrated to a competent board of examiners the possession of the skill and experience requisite for the safe performance of that difficult task, and had also found some responsible person or persons to guarantee his character as regards morals, sobriety, and other like virtues. Even this would be only the beginning of an ideal licensing system. It should also provide for the suspension of licenses for even small offenses, and for the permanent revocation of them for those of any seriousness.

Then at last, and very promptly, would every driver of an automobile, whether he drove it for his own pleasure or as a business, become a model of the proprieties, fearing the loss of license even more than a term in jail. For to the amateur chauffeur the revocation of his license would mean the reduction of his machine to uselessness, at least so far as concerned himself otherwise than as a passenger, and to not a few enthusiastic automobilists, not to hold the wheel reduces automobiling to a tiresome means of transportation. The professional upon whom the same penalty fell would have to seek immediately another, and probably less profitable, means of livelihood.

Prevention, not cure, is the one accredited relief for every evil, nowadays, and the Automobile Association should fall into line with wise and progressive people.

Butchering as an Amusement.

If ever the words "sport" and "hunting" need to be put within contemptuous and indignant quotation marks it is in describing what the President of France and the King of Portugal did at Rambouillet on Tuesday. In that one day, it seems, the two of them shot 650 head of what the cable dispatch announcing their achievement called "game."

It was, of course, the mere killing of tame birds raised for slaughter—a perfectly detestable business from every point of view, and not least detestable, but most, perhaps, from that of the man who hasn't the slightest compunctions about shooting a decent number of birds or animals as objects of real hunting. Mere butcher work disgusts the sportsman worthy of the name, and he has no more desire to indulge in it than to hire out as a killer in an abattoir.

The Evolution of the Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Aked is quoted as saying: "If the present tendency be maintained then at the end of a hundred years the churches of this country will be deserted," and here the writer feels obliged to differ.

If the "present tendency," the tendency to make of the churches stained glass sanitoria for neurasthenics, musical conservatories for high-priced talent, and show rooms for gorgeous apparel, be continued, one hundred years hence—nay, in one-fifth of that time—we shall see the most fashionable churches outrivaling the Horse Show, a clothes walk down the centre aisle, and the habit in vogue of eyeing the minister, at intervals, through a pair of opera glasses. LURANA W. SHELDON.

New York, Dec. 1, 1909.

BUSINESS WOMEN.

Has Men's Sense of Respect for Them Been Dulled?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That is a severe arraignment of the men—let me say of certain men—of New York by "A Working Girl," but I believe there is basis of truth in it from my own observation of the course of things since the advent of the "business woman."

For over thirty years I've been in the Wall Street neighborhood, and during all that time it has been my custom to take a stroll in the luncheon hour. Formerly the appearance of a woman in that district caused men to stand aside in respectful—even if admiring—silence. But now, bless you, from 12 to 2 o'clock the streets are filled with a jumble of both sexes. The men (?) stand in knots smoking cigarettes, and commenting audibly on the points of the passing stream of "goils" as if it were a cattle show. Small wonder it is, to my mind, if an occasional fellow, bolder than the rest, is fired sufficiently to go "smirking up beside" a promising-looking lass. Mark me, I don't say that the working girl has sought to look "promising," but I do say that woman's active competition has dulled man's sense of respect for her. She is a commonplace, where formerly she was a rarity. She is in the scramble with him, where formerly she was an ideal. We have all been taught that "familiarity breeds contempt." What is more natural as a consequence than that which "A Working Girl" complains of—in certain men?

New York, Dec. 1, 1909. OLD FOGY.

WOMAN IN INDUSTRY.

Question Not of Choice, but of Life, and She Wants the Ballot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Women want the ballot, not because "mere man" has it, but, because they believe it will be an instrument in their hands whereby they will be enabled to improve their social, economic and legal status. Their demand is born of the recognition of the injustice of their position, and especially of their economic condition. In all but a few negligible cases the urgent necessity of self-support and of rendering assistance to the family compels women to compete with man. Let Dr. Parkhurst station himself any week-day between the hours of 6:30 and 7:30 A. M., and 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., at the corner of Broadway, or Bowery and Canal, Grand or Houston Streets, or at the Subway and "L" stations, and ask himself whether the tens of thousands of little girls and women going to and coming from shops, factories, stores, offices, &c., are working because they wish to supplant men, or because economic pressure is driving them, and he will, doubtlessly recognize himself that the question is too absurd to be answered.

The victims of our unjust industrial system ought to find their strongest advocates and defenders in the preachers. Ministers of religion, especially in our larger cities, owe it as a duty to their calling to become thoroughly conversant with modern industrial conditions. If they were more familiar with these, they would know that the industrial movement of which the demand for woman suffrage is a part is not an academic question with the masses, as they are termed, but a question of life. MAURICE THORNER, Ph. D.

Formerly Rabbi of Temple Hand-in-Hand of the Bronx.

New York, Nov. 30, 1909.

NON-VOTERS' IMPOTENCE.

Believes Women Succeed but Slowly in Effecting Legal Changes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent points to "salutary changes" obtained by women and argues that women do not need a vote. It is true that a great many legal changes for women's benefit have been secured—mainly by the hard work of the suffragists—but how long did it take to get them? In Massachusetts it took fifty-five years to get the law making mothers equal guardians of their children with the fathers. In thirty-four out of the forty-six States the father is still the sole guardian.

If women were forbidden to use the railroad across the continent and complained of the injustice, it would be no answer to tell them that it is possible to get from New York to San Francisco by going around Cape Horn.

Your correspondent quotes Henry Ward Beecher on the power of indirect influence. Mr. Beecher was the first President of the American Woman Suffrage Association. In a speech delivered half a century ago, he pointed out that all the people and interests opposed to having any good object accomplished are in favor of limiting women to "indirect influence" in bringing it about. This is just as true to-day. Every vicious interest in the United States, to which women are hostile, would rather take its chance with women's indirect influence than run the risk of women's vote. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 9, 1909.

Northern Insults to Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Northern man, and a man whose ancestors came to New York among the first settlers, I venture to enter an emphatic protest against such hasty and intemperate criticism of New York as that contained in the letter signed "A Working Girl." I have traveled the highways and byways of New York, and have used its stages, horse cars, cable cars, electric cars, elevated railroads and Subways for over forty years, and have never in that period seen but two instances of insult to a woman. In one case the man was promptly thrown off the car by two passengers; in the other the man changed seats with the lady insulted, and gave the man who offered the insult the worst tongue lashing I ever heard.

New York, Dec. 1, 1909. C. S. C.

Housekeeping on the Farm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just been reading some very interesting articles in newspapers and magazines.—I call to mind some letters and an editorial article or two in THE TIMES—on the subject of the return to the land. It is a very joyful thing to do, but how to accomplish the housework and look after things outside without breaking down is the rub. No housekeeper is willing to come over and help, and the would-be farmer is forced to double duty. Put this side of it before your readers when you glorify the care-free life of the farmer. I have in mind some one who is now trying to do the two things, and how long it can continue is a question. He is willing to pay reasonable wages, too. D.

New York, Nov. 30, 1909.

Caspar Hauser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue is an allusion to Caspar Hauser under the heading, "The Dauphin and His Uncles." Permit me to ask whether the narrative relating to Caspar Hauser is a hoax. I read it recently in some miscellany dated about 1840, where it appeared as the translation of a deposition taken by a Magistrate in Germany. Referring to it in conversation I was told that the incidents were entirely fictitious, and that it was written purely as a hoax. More recently I heard that the occurrences narrated had, in fact, taken place as stated in the deposition. Still more recently in reading "What Is Art?" by Tolstoi, is an allusion indicating that Tolstoi regarded the narrative as genuine. What, in your opinion, is the truth concerning Caspar Hauser?

New York, Nov. 30, 1909. I. S.

NIKE APTEROS.

"Wingless Victory!" The cloud of faces,
Flashing, veers against the upper light,
While a darkening line across it traces,
As they view the unwonted shadow's flight.
'Tis no peregrine on vans deflected,
'Tis no warlike missile crosses there,
But the King six thousand years expected,
Hail to Wright, the sovereign of the air!

Long the ether waited his dominion,
Long we looked for him in other guise,
Like to Lilienthal, on faithless pinion,
Or Montgolfier, helpless save to rise.
But by biplane borne and motor driven,
As the stone an urchin's hand might shy,
Swift he speeds athwart the conquered heaven.
Hail him, hail him! "Wingless Victory!"

C. R. D. PERLEY.

PERPETUATE CRUELTY TO ART.

American Fakirs Will Now Form a Permanent Society of Caricature.

The Society of American Fakirs, the "cut-up" members of the Art Students' League, who hold exhibitions each year of canvases caricaturing the paintings hung in the annual Spring exhibition of the National Academy, is to have a permanent home. It has accepted the house at 41 West Seventy-fourth Street offered by Samuel T. Shaw and will incorporate into a permanent organization in a short time and take possession.

The society has thirty members and in the past it has disbanded at the end of every season to reorganize the following year. Mr. Shaw's idea is to have the society founded on a firm basis, with officers, standing committees, and an elective membership system similiar to any club. He gives his home for a term of three years. It is large enough to be used for club rooms and exhibition purposes.

By forming a permanent society it is hoped that many of the Fakirs of the past will renew their interest in the cause. According to one of the members the by-laws of the organization will explain a "fake" as "a cold, cruel, remorseless ridiculous swipe on the hard labor of an American artist. It may be an intelligent criticism, or it may be flamdoolery. Homer may have made laws for the artist, but no man can make laws for the Fakir. The Fakirs is a society for the promotion of cruelty to art. No truth is stranger than faktion."

OLD CHURCH FORCED TO QUIT.

Second Street Methodist Couldn't Raise Enough Funds—To be a Mission.

The transfer to the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the property of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church at 276 Second Street was approved yesterday by Justice McCall in the Supreme Court. The property is valued at $100,000.

The trustees of the church stated in their petition to the court that they were unable to raise money for expenses and that the problem of financing the church was becoming more difficult by reason of the removal of members from the neighborhood. The Church Extension Society will undertake to run the church as a mission or to transfer it to a more favorable locality.

The church has debts of $2,300, offset by $500 worth of personal property and a bequest of the entire estate of the late Rev. Alonzo C. Morehouse, which will revert to the church on the death of his wife, for whom it is now held in trust.

NEW PALADINO THEORY.

Submitted by a Member of Several Scientific Societies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comment headed "An Analogy Without Foundation" interests me particularly because, in my opinion, it states the only vital question now at issue in connection with the subject of "levitation." Tables are material objects, and must be moved by material forces. Magnetism is a material force, but will not act on a wooden table. But you have overlooked one material force that will act on a wooden table, namely, statical electricity. On a smaller scale, the levitation phenomena can be reproduced by means of statical electricity generated by friction, and experiments of this character are frequently shown in the physical lecture rooms of our universities, although not under the precise conditions to suggest that the phenomena are of the same nature in both cases. It is only necessary to prove that they are, and that statical electricity may be, and sometimes is, generated by physiological processes in a so-called "circle" about a table, and that its discharge is under control of the will exactly as is the electric discharge of electric eels and fishes, to relieve many perfectly honest people from the charge of "trickery" because they "move tables."

Even the objection that the phenomena are rarely obtained except in comparative darkness is fully explained upon this theory, since any physicist can tell you that statical electricity is dissipated by white or ultra-violet light, and charges accumulate much faster and are retained much longer in dark and also in dry as compared with moist air. It would also explain the necessity for taking some minutes to start the phenomena. At this point some personal testimony should be helpful as indicating the kind of tests which may ultimately dispel the mystery. In my youth—during the period of my adolescence—with two or more other people to complete a "circle," I could obtain levitation phenomena with a small, light table after twenty minutes' wait in a room illuminated only with the red light of a glowing coal fire. Although I rarely got any results without actual contact of finger tips with table top, under the most favorable conditions I have tipped the table up on two legs, balancing it as nearly as I could, and then removing my fingers for half an inch, no one else then touching the table, it has remained balanced for a few seconds. I have never been able to do this under other conditions, and the very significant fact (to my mind) in connection with this experiment is that, while the table balanced with my hands removed, there was a constant crackling and sparking (the "dry wind," "cobwebby feeling," &c.,) between the table and my fingers, apparently like the sparking one gets by holding the fingers near the rapidly moving leather belt of a large engine in a power house. With larger "circles" I got results with larger tables, and the same results with different people, in different houses. With a sufficiently large "circle" the table has been swung in the air with a man sitting upon it, and for my own satisfaction I tried the experiment in a perfectly dark room, and proved my own connection with it by finding that the table would always drop instantly if I removed my finger tips.

At the same period, my sister, (two years younger,) then living in another county, was getting the same results in broad daylight, and they were witnessed and attested by physicists and physicians. I lost the power to obtain such results coincidentally with change of voice, and my sister discontinued the experiments because, with her they ended in catalepsy and exhaustion.

Although these phenomena appear to be rather uncommon, I believe that opportunities for investigation would be multiplied if admission of facts was not generally met with scornful accusations of trickery.

If, in accordance with my theory, the "force" is of physiological origin, it may have no connection with the moral character of the operator, and it is easy to see that vain people who originally obtained genuine results and imagined themselves specially favored and set apart from "ordinary" mortals by communion with a spirit world, having lost this "power," might be impelled by vanity to "assist" and finally "fake" the "manifestations," rather than admit that they had misunderstood the significance of the phenomena, or were not everything that they had vainly believed that tney were. This also would explain some things otherwise very puzzling in the history of these investigations. F. I.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson, N. J., Nov. 30, 1909.

JONNESCO TO SHOW PAINLESS SURGERY

Roumanian Surgeon Will Demonstrate the Use of His Stovaine Drug Mixture.

ROCKEFELLER INTERESTED

Friend of the Standard Oil Magnate Arranges for a Clinic at a Cripples' Hospital.

Arrangements are being made by various hospitals in this city to have Prof. Thomas Jonnesco, head of the University of Bucharest Medical School, demonstrate to eminent surgeons here how a mixture of neutral sulphate of strychnine and stovaine injected into a patient about to be operated on will produce a perfect analgesia, or insensibility to pain, without any of the bad effects of the anaesthetics generally used in surgical operations. Already it has been arranged to have Prof. Jonnesco demonstrate his discovery at an operation to be performed next Tuesday at the Hospital for Ruptured Cripples.

John D. Rockefeller is deeply interested in the discovery of Prof. Jonnesco's mixture, and it is likely that Dr. Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, will arrange with Prof. Jonnesco to demonstrate the painless surgery which during the last few months has been so much talked of in Europe.

Prof. Jonnesco, who reached here on Tuesday from Europe, has a letter of introduction to Mr. Rockefeller given him by his brother, Take Jonnesco, formerly Minister of Finance of Roumania, and the professor intends calling on the head of the Standard Oil Company shortly. He also has a letter of introduction to Dr. Flexner, given to him by Dr. Lane, one of the leading surgeons in London, just before he sailed for New York.

But Mr. Rockefeller has not waited for the scientist to call on him. A few hours after Prof. Jonnesco arrived at the Holland House on Tuesday he received a visit from Dr. William Bradley Coley, who is identified with the Hospital for Ruptured Cripples and is a friend of Mr. Rockefeller. Dr. Coley informed Prof. Jonnesco that Mr. Rockefeller had asked him to communicate with the professor, presumably with the idea of arranging a demonstration of the remarkable effect of the combined strychnine and stovaine on patients about to be operated on. Dr. Coley held a long conference with Prof. Jonnesco and the engagement to demonstrate at the Hospital for Ruptured Cripples was the result.

Prof. Jonnesco has, in addition to his letters of introduction to Mr. Rockefeller and Dr. Flexner, letters to other surgeons, medical men, and bankers of this city and other cities of the United States. He is here, he says, to give to the world his discovery of the new analgesia producing mixture, which has been used by several eminent surgeons in Europe recently to good effect. Prof. Jonnesco has nothing to sell, he says. His only aim is that of a humanitarian who wishes to increase as far as possible the use of painless surgery throughout the world.

The surgeon lays no claim to the discovery of stovaine, for it was in use long before he, as head of the Medical School of the University of Bucharest, began to experiment with the effects of the analgesia. He says, however, that stovaine can only be used to produce analgesia successfully on lower parts of the body where operations are to be performed. Its use alone in the upper parts of the body have been attended with dire results. But by mixing the neutral sulphate of strychnine the stovaine can be used for producing an utter lack of feeling in any part of the body.

Under his new method, says Prof. Jonnesco, a patient can undergo the most difficult operation and remain perfectly conscious throughout, for the effect produced by the mixture of strychnine and stovaine does not deprive the patient of consciousness—it simply deadens the pain.

It is said by those who have witnessed his operations abroad that a patient to whom the stovaine and strychnine had been administered can and does chat with the surgeon while the knife is being used in an extremely delicate operation. In the case of sailor who was operated on abroad Dr. Jonnesco inserted a hypodermic needle into the spinal canal between two of the vertebrae at the base of the neck. He injected three centigrammes of the mixture dissolved in water. A few minutes later the patient was placed on an operating table and his shoulders were lowered, so that the numbing fluid could pass upward. The operation to be performed on the sailor was the removal of tubercular glands from his neck. Two minutes after the fluid had a chance to spread the operation was begun.

When the knife was applied the sailor was asked if he felt any pain.

"No," replied the man. Even then the surgeon's knife was deep in his neck.

"Are you quite comfortable," asked one of the surgeons.

"Yes, quite, thank you," replied the patient.

Prof. Jonnesco told of this operation yesterday through an interpreter. One of his fellow-countrymen, George Soutzo, acted as the interpreter, for Prof. Jonnesco speaks no English.

"This sailor, who was about 22 years old, talked all the way through the operation," said Prof. Jonnesco. "Moreover, he walked away from his operating table after it was all over. Another operation which was successfully performed was on an Irishman, 47 years old, who had cancer of the stomach. He was not so active as the sailor after the operation, but both were successful. The complete quietude of each during the operation was proof that they experienced no pain."

Prof. Jonnesco said that his visit here was only to give Americans the benefit of his discovery, free of charge.

"Some 750 patients have undergone operations by the new method since its discovery in 1908," said the professor. "My reward for the discovery is only this—to lessen pain and suffering in the human family. It is quite enough reward. Once my method is adopted here in America it will be adopted by the whole world, for this is the country in which great achievements in the surgical and medical world are sent broadcast and are given heed to by surgeons throughout the world."

Prof. Jonnesco will remain in New York about three weeks. He is on a three-month vacation, but has many engagements throughout the country, which will compel him to leave here about Christmas.

Service for C. C. Cuyler at Princeton.

A service in memory of Cornelius C. Cuyler, who was a Trustee of Princeton University and active in many philanthropic and educational works, will be held in the Marquand Chapel at Princeton on Friday afternoon, Dec. 3, at 4 o'clock.

Addresses will be made by President Woodrow Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, and the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke. The religious services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey. A special train will leave Jersey City for Princeton on the arrival of the 3:10 boat from West Twenty-third Street. Arrangements have also been made for the Philadelphia alumni.

CATHOLICS KEEP SISTER'S CENTENNIAL

7,000 People in St. Patrick's Cathedral Honor Mother Seton's Charity Order.

POPE SENDS HIS BLESSING

2,000 Little Girls in One Choir—World-wide Sisterhood from Original Mercy Band of Five.

There was an impressive service at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, when, at the invitation of Archbishop Farley, 7,000 people, including 2,000 children, gathered at a solemn Pontifical mass to celebrate the centenary of the foundation of the Sisters of Charity and the founder, Mother Elizabeth Bayley Seton. The children were little girls who sat massed at the side of the chancel, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, wearing the black robes and big bonnets of their order. It was the little girls with well-trained voices who sang "Blessed Is the Faith" and "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name," as the procession of Bishops, Monsignors, priests, acolytes, and choirboys passed into the chancel.

It was an imposing procession, with Archbishop Farley, with cope and crosier, with his vestments and those of his assistants in white and gold; the Monsignors, in purple, who ranged themselves on either side of the chancel; the priests, here one with a beard marking him as of a different order from that of his fellows; the acolytes in lace and bright red, and the choirboys who lined the entire front of the chancel. A soft green light at the back of the chancel brought into relief the beautiful carving of the altar, with its flowers and many lighted candles.

The Order of Christian Brothers, 100 of them, with their simpler costume, sat in the centre aisle, and throughout the congregation were twenty-five different communities of women of the Church, represented each with its individual dress.

It was a thanksgiving mass which was sung, the celebrant being Archbishop Farley; assistant priest, Mgr. John Edwards, V. G.; Deacon of honor, Mgr. John F. Kearney, P. R., and the Rev. John J. McNamee; Deacons of mass, the Rev. Dr. James F. Driscoll; Sub-Deacon, the Rev. Thomas A. Thornton; Master of Ceremonies, Mgr. James V. Lewis.

The sermon was preached by Mgr. James H. McGean, who gave for his text, "Who shall find a valuable woman? She hath opened her hands to the needy and stretched out her hands to the poor; her children shall rise up and call her blessed."

"In an humble chapel, St. Mary's of Baltimore," he said, "five women in religious garb, since become famous, took the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience and banded themselves together to educate the young, particularly young girls. Bishop Carroll feared for the result. 'A hundred years will pass,' he said to others who joined the order, 'before you will do more than care for the orphans and the young.' A hundred years have passed, and who could have guessed the results of that simple ceremony—wonderful, can we say miraculous? Thousands and thousands have joined the order and are proud to call themselves daughters of one of that band of five, Mother Elizabeth Bayley Seton.

"How glad we are that Bishop Carroll was not a true prophet. The Sisters of Charity now smooth the pillow of the sick and dying, giving them comfort of body and soul; in the pest houses of our Islands they offer themselves as martyrs of charity and religion to those suffering with the most loathsome of diseases; they are to be found on the battlefields and in hospitals and they do another line of work in the magnificent foundling asylum of our city."

An outline of the life of Mother Seton, who was born in 1774, was given. She was a daughter of Dr. Richard Bayley who sacrificed his life in the yellow fever epidemic. An Episcopalian, a devoted attendant of old St. Paul's and old Trinity, she married Robert Seton, by whom she had five children and became interested in Roman Catholicism in Italy where she went for her husband's health and where he died. Returning to New York she was ostracised because of her change of faith and went to Baltimore to start a school to support her children. A daughter of hers is Mother Catherine Seton of the Sisters of Mercy, a grandson is one of the prelates of the Church, Archbishop Seton, now in Rome, and Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, is her nephew. This message from the Pope was read in the sermon:

> The Most Holy Father from his inmost heart blesses the Sisters of Charity.
> (Signed) MERRY DEL VAL.

This morning services will be held in all the Roman Catholic churches in the city in honor of the centenary and 50,000 children, not at St. Patrick's, will attend.

Senator Raines Seriously Ill.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to The Post-Standard from Canandaigua says that State Senator John Raines is seriously ill with peritonitis at his cottage on Canandaigua Lake. A Rochester specialist has been called in consultation.

TWO OPERAS AT MANHATTAN.

Mlle. Trentini in "Pagliacci" and Mme. Tetrazzini in "Daughter of Regiment."

In the course of operatic history it has never fallen to Signorina Trentini, who has often been praised in these columns for her clever enaction of minor characters in various lyric dramas, to sing Nedda at the Manhattan Opera House until last evening, when she appeared in "Pagliacci" before one of the largest and most brilliant audiences which have assembled at that theatre this season. The part is one which suits this singer in many ways, and she succeeded in creating a pleasant impression. Messrs. Zerola and Sammarco were in the cast.

"Pagliacci" followed "The Daughter of the Regiment" last night instead of preceding it. It has been discovered at previous performances of this double bill that it ended so late that many were unable to stay to hear Mme. Tetrazzini's interpolation of the "Mioreille" waltz song immediately before the fall of the final curtain. The cast of the Donizetti opera was the same as at previous performances, including besides Mme. Tetrazzini, Messrs. McCormack and Gilibert, both of whom are heard and seen to the best advantage. Mr. Anselmi conducted both operas.

Slezak a Success in "Trovatore."

The first repetition of "Trovotore" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening brought many changes in cast. Leo Slezak, who has only been heard here heretofore as Otello, sang Manrico, and confirmed the excellent impression he had already made in the later Verdi work. His appearance in the part must be recorded as an emphatic success. Dinh Gilly, the Algerian baritone, was heard for the first time as the Conte di Luna, and he, too, made a most favorable impression. His voice has a lovely quality, and he sings with intelligence.

Here, however, praise for the newcomers must cease. Mme. Meitschik, the new Azucena, sang the music with uncertain intonation and attendance toward a tremolo. Mme. Gadski repeated her admirable impersonation of Leonora. Mr. Tango conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Edmund Breese has been loaned by Henry B. Harris to David Belasco for a leading role in the new Eugene Walter play, in which Charlotte Walker is to be starred.

An entertainment is to be given at the Lyceum Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 7 by the ladies of the Executive Board of the Dixie Club. Miss Michael Elliott will present a series of classic dances and the one-act play, "The Mallet's Masterpiece," will be given.

The one hundredth performance of "The Dollar Princess" at the Knickerbocker Theatre will be observed next Monday night. Some new dances and songs will be introduced.

Lucy Weston, who has been playing in "The Candy Shop," will leave that company Saturday night to enter vaudeville, after a rest of several weeks.

Willa Holt Wakefield, who is now appearing in vaudeville, will make a tour of Central and South America this Winter, sailing from New Orleans for Colon on Dec. 25. Her tour will include Colon, Venezuela, Jamaica, and Guatemala. In the Spring she is to play an engagement at the Comedy Theatre, London.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The first of the Cinderella cotillions will be held this evening at Sherry's. Mrs. J. T. Atterbury, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, and Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt form the Committee of Arrangements.

Mrs. J. Allen Townsend will give a dance to-night at the Colony Club for her debutante daughter, Miss Viola Townsend.

Mrs. George Griswold Haven, Jr., will give a reception this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Leila Haven. Mrs. Haven will give a dance for her daughter on Dec. 17 at Sherry's.

Miss Ruth Adams, daughter of Mrs. Edward D. Adams, will make her debut this afternoon at a reception given by Mrs. Adams at her residence, 455 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Edward E. McCall will give a luncheon to-day for Miss Lisa Stillman, and Mrs. Joseph F. Stillman will give a dinner for Miss Stillman to-night before the Cinderella.

Mrs. August C. Downing of New York and Washington is giving a dance to-night in Washington for her debutante daughter, Miss Elsie B. Downing.

Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow is giving a large dinner to-night at her residence, 4 East Tenth Street.

The Rubinstein Club will hold its first private concert at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday night, Dec. 14.

Mrs. Edwin Thorne will give a reception this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Phebe V. S. Thorne.

Miss Eastman, daughter of Joseph Eastman of 4 East Seventieth Street, will give a reception this afternoon to introduce her sister, Miss Annie Kennicutt Eastman.

Mrs. James Terry Gardiner will give a dinner to-night at her residence, 41 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Franklin Osgood gave a small bridge yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan.

Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings will give a luncheon for Miss Hilda Holmes on Dec. 17 at her residence, 2 East Eighty-second Street.

Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, whose daughter, Miss Justine V. R. Barber, made her debut yesterday, will give a dance later in the month.

Mrs. Joseph F. Simmonds will give a dinner of fifty covers on Dec. 15 at the Plaza.

Mrs. George Francis Crane of 16 West Twelfth Street will give a reception on Tuesday, Dec. 7, to introduce her daughter, Miss Katherine Crane.

George A. Freeman will give a dinner in honor of Commodore Wilson Marshall of the Larchmont Yacht Club on Dec. 9 at the Plaza.

The Anne Brown Alumnae Association will hold its second charity bridge to-day at the Plaza.

Mrs. Allen Fitch of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street gave a luncheon yesterday to the American Ambassador to Germany and Mrs. Hill, who are shortly sailing for Germany.

Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell will give a reception on Saturday afternoon at 53 East Seventy-seventh Street to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Minere Wardwell. Mrs. Wardwell will be at home Thursdays in January.

Mrs. J. F. A. Clark's Luncheon.

Mrs. J. Francis Aloysius Clark gave a luncheon yesterday at her residence, 13 East Thirty-eighth Street, for about twenty young people. Her guests included the Misses Blanche Oelrichs, Helen Coster, Josephine Osborn, Beatrice Claflin Joan Whitridge, Josephine Crosby, Elizabeth Bettron, Marjorie Curtis, Charlotte Harding, Grace Tracy, Lucy Dodge, Bessie Yoakum, Rosamund Burr, Margaret Sloane, Elizabeth Latimer, Dorothy Hayden, Madeleine Borland, Edna Biddle Frances Alexander and Miss Annie Graham. The guests sat at two tables, which were decorated with carnations and lilies of the valley, and the favors were boutonnières of gardenias. The reception rooms were decorated with Easter lilies and American Beauty roses. Mrs. Clark's sister, Miss Dorothy Bigelow, is spending the winter in London at 62 Chester Square with Mrs. Poultney Bigelow.

Miss Elizabeth Godwin a Debutante.

Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard of 33 East Fiftieth Street, gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence to introduce her niece, Miss Elizabeth Love Godwin, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Godwin. Receiving with the debutante and her mother and aunt were the Misses Edith Mortimer, Eleanor Roelker, Zalina Clark, Katherine Greene, Civilise Alexandre, Ursula Brown, Rose Kane, and Mrs. Higgins. Mrs. L. O. Jones and Miss Van Winkle poured tea. Mrs. Goddard and her daughter, who are stopping at the Hotel Buckingham for the Winter, will give several dinners later in the month.

Miss Justine Van R. Barber's Debut.

Miss Justine Van Rensselaer Barber, daughter of Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, made her debut yesterday afternoon at a reception given by Mrs. Barber at her residence, 45 East Sixty-eighth Street. Receiving were Mrs. Barber and her daughter and the Misses Elizabeth Hoit, Jeanne King, Leslie Pierson, Marie Dorothy Deton, Katherine Greene, Catherine Hanersley, Laura Livingston and Miss Laura Livingston. There was a dinner after the reception and Mrs. Barber will give several dinners for her daughter during the month.

Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Jr., Entertains

Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Jr., entertained last night with a small theatre party and supper for her sister, Miss Hilda Holmes. Two boxes were reserved at the Amsterdam Theatre, where the guests, who were mostly débutantes, saw "The Silver Star." Those in the party included the Misses Elise Ladew, Ruth Adams, Doris Dick, and Cyril Crimmins, Snowden Fahnestock and William K. Dick. The supper was held at Sherry's.

Reception for Miss Eleanor Burrill.

Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 8 West Forty-eighth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Eleanor Livingston Burrill. Receiving with Mrs. Burrill and her daughter were the Misses Alice Gouverneur Kortright, Jeanne King, Clyville Alexandre, Lillian Endicott, Hilda French, Eleanor Livingston and Miss Virginia Alexandre. Mrs. George W. Forsyth will give a dance at Sherry's for Miss Burrill on Dec. 10.

Reception for Miss Mildred Gillet.

Mrs. Elmslie Morven Gillet gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her home, 158 East Thirty-eighth Street, for her daughter, Miss Mildred Gillet. Mrs. Gillet wore hand-painted chiffon cloth, and Miss Gillet white chiffon with silver trimming. Mrs. Gillet and her daughter were assisted in receiving by the Misses Susan Fish Dresser, Elizabeth Carson and Miss Ella Carpenter.

Miss Sadie Smith to Wed on Dec. 18.

Miss Sadie King Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel S. Smith, of 495 West End Avenue, will be married on Dec. 18 in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, to Henry Luther Loomis. Owing to Mr. Loomis being in mourning the immediate families only will be present at the ceremony.

Two Golden Wedding Anniversaries.

Two Orange, N. J., couples celebrated their golden wedding anniversaries Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Horace J. Dean of 66 Hillyer Street and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Henderson of 174 High Street were the couples. Mr. and Mrs. Dean celebrated their anniversary with a supper and reception in the afternoon and evening, but owing to the illness of Mr. Dean only a few relatives and friends were present.

Nine Masterpieces
by
Van Dyck
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Last day December 3d.

HAMMERSTEIN STARS TO SING IN PITTSBURG

Garden, Tetrazzini, Carmen Melis, and McCormack to Appear One Week.

TOUR FOR OPERA COMIQUE

Eight Weeks' Season to be Played in Shubert Theatres in Canada—Miss Garden in 'Faust' Next Wednesday.

Oscar Hammerstein made about as many moves on the operatic chess board last night as it would have been possible for him to have made. In the first place, he announced that his entire company would be heard in Pittsburg during the week of Dec. 20. In the second place, he announced that he would send his opera-comique company, which has not met with an enthusiastic reception in New York, en tour in Canada. It was also announced that Miss Mary Garden would be heard as Marguerite in "Faust" next Wednesday evening at the Manhattan, and that, as Mme. Carmen-Melis was ill, there would be no performance of "Tosca" to-night at the Manhattan Opera House.

The week of Pittsburg opera will in no wise interfere with the opera season in New York or Philadelphia, although it will mean that Miss Garden and Mme. Tetrazzini will remain in Pittsburg for the entire week. In New York it is intended to produce a new work during that week. The company which will sing in Pittsburg at the Alvin Theatre includes Miss Garden, Mme. Tetrazzini, Mme. Carmen-Melis, Mme. Gerville-Reache, and Messrs. Dalmores, McCormack, Carasa, Renaud, Gilibert, and Crabbe.

At the first performance on Monday evening, Dec. 20, "Lucia" will be sung with Mme. Tetrazzini, and Mr. McCormack, Tuesday evening "Tosca" will be sung by Mme. Carmen-Melis, and Messrs. Carasa, Renaud, and Gilibert. On Wednesday night Mme. Tetrazzini will appear in "Traviata" with Mr. McCormack.

Miss Mary Garden will make her first appearance in Pittsburg on Thursday evening in "Sapho" with Messrs. Dalmores and Dufranne and Mme. Walter-Villa. Mme. Tetrazzini will sing "Rigoletto" on Friday evening with Mr. McCormack. Saturday afternoon "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" will be given with Miss Garden, and Messrs. Gilibert, Dufranne, Crabbe, Scott, and Huberdeau. On Saturday evening "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be sung by Mmes. Gerville Reache, and Walter-Villa, and Messrs. Russo, Zerola, Polese, and Crabbe.

It is significant that the week after this engagement at the Alvin Theatre, which is leased by the Shuberts, the Boston Opera Company will play a week's engagement at the Nixon Theatre, which belongs to the syndicate.

Mr. Hammerstein's season of opera comique, for which he had engaged a special company, which has been giving performances on Tuesday and Saturday evenings in New York, has not met with success here. In Philadelphia it has already ceased to give performances. It will continue its performances here Saturday and next week. Beginning Dec. 13 this company will make a tour of Canada, playing an eight weeks' season in the Shubert theatres. This company, which includes Mmes. Delormes and Nolba and Mr. Devries, will play light operas of the French school like "La Mascotte" and "La Fille de Mme. Angot."

Miss Garden was heard in an act of "Faust," an opera in which she has often sang at the Paris Opera, during her first season here at a special performance, but next Wednesday night she will be heard in the entire opera for the first time here. Mr. Dalmores will sing Faust, Mr. Dufranne, Valentine, and Mlle. Vicarino, Siebel. The opera will be repeated with the same cast on Saturday afternoon of next week. The performance of "Tannhäuser" announced for next week will be given on Friday instead of Wednesday.

MME. NORDICA TO REAPPEAR.

Will Sing Isolde at the Metropolitan Next Wednesday Night.

Mme. Nordica will make her appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House next Wednesday evening as Isolde in "Tristan and Isolde." On Monday of next week "Manon" will be given there for the first time this season with Miss Farrar and Mr. Clement in the leading parts. Thursday evening "La Gioconda" will be sung, Friday evening "Trovatore," Saturday afternoon "Madama Butterfly," and Saturday evening "Faust."

Gluck's "Orfeo" is in rehearsal at the Metropolitan, and will be presented very soon with Mme. Homer as Orpheus and Mme. Gadski as Eurydice. The ballet will be a feature of the performance, and the dancers are to appear with bare limbs a la Isadore Duncan. Mme. Thamara de Swirsky is to be the principal dancer.

It is also understood that "Werther" will presently be transferred from The New Theatre to the Metropolitan.

Mabel Taliaferro to Act Parthenia.

Frederic Thompson announces a special performance of "Ingomar" to be given at the Liberty Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 31, with Mabel Taliaferro in the rôle of Parthenia. The performance is to be for the benefit of the Lincoln Park Association, and will be under the auspices of the Board of Trustees of the association. None of the members of the company that is to support Miss Taliaferro has been announced, except William Farnum, who will play the part of Ingomar.

CHAMBERLIN—MOSES.

The wedding of Miss Vera MacFarland Moses, daughter of James Moses, who lives at the Hotel Savoy, to Edward Matthews Chamberlin of Washington, D. C., took place at noon yesterday at St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires officiating. Miss Helen Melbourne Meek of Leesburg, Va., was maid of honor, and the flower girls were Lydia and May White Merrill, nieces of the bride, and Edith Glendenin. An informal reception was held at the Savoy after the ceremony.

COLLINGWOOD—ODELL.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Fanny Collingwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Collingwood of Newburg, N. Y., to Benjamin Bryant Odell, son of ex-Gov. B. B. Odell. Miss Collingwood is prominent in Newburg society. Mr. Odell is the youngest son of the ex-Governor, and identified with many business enterprises in Newburg and New York. No date has been set for the wedding, which will be held in the Spring.

BROADBENT—CARPENTER.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Broadbent of Scranton, Penn., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Victoria Isabelle Broadbent, to Herbert Spencer Carpenter of Monroe, N. Y.

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Our wholesale stock of Diamonds and Precious Stones being excessively large, we shall reduce it by giving to retail customers who purchase from it the benefit of wholesale prices.

Selections may now be made from our comprehensive showing of mounted gems in the latest platinum settings, as well as from the extensive stock of unmounted gems. In the latter case mountings will be designed to suit the purchaser.

Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street

Abusing Pearls

Pearls can be maltreated and injured through ignorance and through willful abuse. Ordinary wear does not damage a pearl, but wearing pearls so that they rub against a diamond or other hard substance is certain to hurt them. Pearls should not be locked away in a dark place for years, neither should they be worn incessantly about the neck during sleep at night and under a dress collar by day. Marcus & Co. will be glad to give advice about the care and preservation of pearls.

Marcus & Co.
Jewelers ank Goldsmiths,
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SYLVA QUITS HAMMERSTEIN.

Refuses to Sing Minor Part in "Griselidis" with Mary Garden.

Miss Marguerite Sylva has had differences with Oscar Hammerstein, and yesterday she said that she would never sing in the Manhattan Opera House again. She declared that the impresario had not kept his promises to her and that he had asked her to sing a minor part in "Griselidis," in which Miss Garden is to have the leading part.

"The whole matter is in the hands of my lawyer," she said yesterday, "but I do not want to sing at the Manhattan again. It was in my contract that I was to sing nothing but leading parts, and I have been asked to sing a second part. There were many other difficulties. I am very sorry, because I love to sing in America. Whether I shall go back to France or remain here is something for the future to decide, but I shall not sing at the Manhattan again."

Mr. Hammerstein said last night that he regretted that Miss Sylva found the Manhattan Opera House uncongenial. He said that so far as he knew she had commenced no suit against him, and that he thought she would have no basis for one. She is still under contract to appear at his theatre.

MEAD QUARTET'S CONCERT.

Meritorious Performance Enjoyed by Audience in Mendelssohn Hall.

The Olive Mead Quartet gave the first of its two concerts of the season last evening in Mendelssohn Hall. Chamber music organizations are so rare in New York that more of them would be welcome, even if they were of less excellent quality than those which already exist. Considering the scarcity of string quartets in these parts, it is fortunate that those which are in the public ear are institutions which are among the best.

The playing of this particular quartet is very even in quality, the attack excellent, the tone a beautiful one, and the idea of the ensemble beautifully kept. The organization has remained intact for some little time, and three of its members have played together, if memory serves, since its formation.

The programme last night included Haydn's quartet in G major, an ingratiating composition, which was played in exactly the right spirit; Dvorak's Terzetto for two violins and viola, and Schubert's quartet in A minor. The audience seemed to appreciate the worth of the concert.

Guild to Assist Convict Playwright.

A convict in the penitentiary at Philadelphia is negotiating with the American Dramatic Guild for the production of adaptations of French plays upon which he is now working. The guild expects to be able to produce one of his adaptations for his benefit, and promises to tell some details of the man and the play after the matinee performance of "In the Long Run" at the Comedy Theatre to-morrow afternoon. A representative of the guild said last night that this convict, whose name is being kept secret, wishes to earn enough by play writing to make an attempt to secure his liberty. The guild after investigation has decided to assist him as much as possible.

Mrs. Anna Randall-Diehl.

Mrs. Anna Randall-Diehl, who died on Monday, was President of the oldest Shakespearean club in America, and one of the most prominent clubwomen of New York City. She was born in Oswego County, N. Y., and received her education at Falley Seminary, in Fulton. She was twice married. Her first husband was Dr. Randall of Fulton. Her second marriage to Dr. Israel S. Diehl, traveler and at one time United States Consul to Java, was followed by a year in Europe, where Mr. Diehl made a large collection of coins, costumes, and curios. After Mr. Diehl's death his widow presented the coins to the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington. Mrs. Randall-Diehl wrote and compiled forty books, many of which relate to elocution. She also founded and edited The American Shakespeare Magazine, the first publication of its kind in America. The Portnightly Shakespeare Club, of which Mrs. Randall-Diehl was the founder, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by the President and a number of members holding a Shakespearean symposium in the memorial library at Stratford-on-Avon. Mrs. Randall-Diehl is survived by one child, Mrs. Jessica Mazzanovich of New York City.

William Hopkins Young.

William Hopkins Young, head of the firm of Young, Van Planck, Prince & Flanders, died suddenly yesterday morning in his apartments at 9 East Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. Young was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the son of Henry L. Young and Mary Dwight Young. He received his early education in Switzerland, and entered the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale with the class of 1876. He was admitted to the bar and became junior partner of the firm of Phinney & Young. Mr. Young kept a home at Poughkeepsie, and although he spent most of his time in New York City, kept up his interest in Poughkeepsie business and civic affairs. He was interested in the Poughkeepsie Gas Company and was a director in the Farmers and Manufacturers National Bank of Poughkeepsie. He was Vice President of the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company and of the New York Insurance Company. He was a member of the Union League and Lawyers' Clubs of New York and of the Dutchess County Golf Club. He is survived by a widow and two children.

GEN. T. McC. VINCENT DEAD.

Famous Indian Fighter and Organizer of Volunteers in Civil War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Gen. Thomas McCurdy Vincent, famous as an Indian fighter in the early fifties, and who was practically in charge of the organization of the volunteer army of the North during the civil war, died at his home here yesterday, aged 77. He was the author of a number of books on military subjects. He will be buried in Arlington Cemetery here.

Committee for C. S. Smith's Funeral.

President Simmons has appointed the following committee to represent the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at the funeral of Charles Stewart Smith, who served as President of the Chamber from 1887 to 1894: Messrs. Alexander E. Orr, J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph H. Choate, Horace Porter, Seth Low, Cornelius N. Bliss, Andrew Carnegie, Levi P. Morton, John Claflin, Augustus D. Juilliard, W. Butler Duncan, Jacob H. Schiff, Robert M. Gallaway, R. Fulton Cutting, John A. Stewart, A. Barton Hepburn, Edward W. Sheldon, Algernon S. Frissell, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry Hentz, Gustav H. Schwab, George F. Victor, A. Foster Higgins, Isaac N. Seligman and William N. Kremer.

Miss Beebe and Mr. Dethler's Recital.

Miss Carolyn Beebe and Edouard Dethler commenced their annual series of piano and violin sonata recitals in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza yesterday afternoon. The room was well filled and the audience seemed to enjoy the afternoon's entertainment.

The programme included a sonata in E minor by Corelli, Mozart's Sonata in D major, Schubert's Rondo Brilliant in B minor, and the Saint-Saëns B flat major concerto. Miss Beebe and Mr. Dethler understand the larger principles of ensemble playing and their performances always give pleasure, especially in these days when chamber music concerts are very rare.

"Werther" Repeated at New Theatre.

"Werther" was repeated at the New Theatre yesterday afternoon. Miss Jane Noria replaced Miss Farrar in the rôle of Charlotte, but otherwise the cast remained the same as at previous performances, including Miss Gluck and Mr. Clement.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BLEEKER MacDONALD LOYNAZ, widow of Charles F. Loynaz, died on Tuesday at her home, 42 King Street, Flushing, L. I., from acute indigestion. She was 66 years old, and was a daughter of the late Edmund Murray Young and Josepha Matilda MacDonald. The burial will be in the Rural Cemetery, Poughkeepsie.

JOSEPH J. GLEASON, a well-known race track figure several years ago and the inventor of the "one-two-three" system of betting, died on Tuesday at his home in New Rochelle of a complication of diseases. In recent years he had been in the real estate business.

MICHAEL H. CARLEY, a mounted policeman, died of tuberculosis at his uncle's home, 434 West Forty-eighth Street, on Tuesday. He was attached to the Kingsbridge Station, and had been in the department two years.

GEORGE MINTO, a mining engineer in the employ of the Pratt Institute of Science and Technology in Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday. He was in his 48th year. Mr. Minto was a graduate of Oxford University, and his home was in Stratford-on-Avon, England. He had been in the employ of the Pratt Institute only a few months before his death, and it is not known whether he is survived by relatives.

THOMAS PENDERS, one of the oldest engineers on the Long Island Railroad, where he was employed for more than thirty-five years, is dead at his former home, Babylon, L. I. Thirty years ago, when the South Shore Division of that road was opened for traffic, Penders took the first passenger train over the new road. Having reached the age limit in 1902 he was retired from his post as engineer and was employed in the Construction Department of the road.

HENRY RUPPEL died at his home, 221 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born in Brooklyn in 1858 and for nineteen years had been in the real estate business in that borough. His wife and a son survive him.

FREDERICK KREMEYER, a manufacturer of cigars, is dead at his home, 768A Quincy Street, Brooklyn. He was 50 years old and a native of Germany. His wife and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. MARIA STONE, an old resident of Brooklyn, died at her home, 720 Carroll Street, that borough, on Tuesday. She was born in Schenectady, N. Y., 73 years ago, and was a daughter of Nicholas Brooks, a prominent resident of that place. A son and a daughter survive her.

JOHN VAN VECHTEN, formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange, for thirty-five years a resident of South Orange, N. J., died at his home, 52 Montrose Avenue, yesterday of the infirmities incident to old age. He was born in Albany, N. Y., ninety-four years ago and had been married sixty-six years. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Louise Van Vechten.

JOHN J. BATE, who as a newspaper correspondent twenty years ago worked industriously to expose the inner workings of the firm of "Angel Dancers" on the Lord's Farm near Park Ridge, N. J., died at his home in Westwood Tuesday night following a stroke of paralysis. He was 53 years old. Mr. Bate was connected with the now defunct Jersey City Argus twenty years ago, and was a political writer in Bergen and Hudson County papers. He was a member of the Westwood Board of Education.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Born.

BROWNELL.—Nov. 27, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Brownell, a son.

HELTRIS.—To Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin E. Heltris, a daughter, Nov. 30, 1909.

Married.

ARNOLD—FAIRCHILD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Moore, by the Rev. Henry Sloan Coffin, D. D., Adelaide Fairchild to John Weller Arnold.

SMITH—BRITTON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 30, at Trinity Chapel, New York City, Carrie M. Britton to Paul Smith, Jr.

ASTATOS—SABAN.—Nov. 27, Kingston, N. Y., Julia Saban to Samuel Astatos.

BANNING — EHINGER. — Nov. 25, Mildred Ehinger to Charles H. Banning.

CHAMBERLIN—MOSES.—Dec. 1, Vera MacF. Moses to Edward M. Chamberlin.

COX—OAKLEY.—Nov. 20, Claire Oakley to Hiram J. Cox.

FISHER—McLEAN.—Nov. 27, Kingston, N. Y., Belle McLean to Charles Fisher.

OSBORN—WRIGHT.—Nov. 30, Florence Wright to Francis C. Osborn.

Died.

BELL.—On Dec. 2, at Brentwood, L. I., Ella, beloved wife of W. Walpole Bell. Funeral Saturday morning at Pine Lawn Cemetery, Long Island.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Jeanette Mary Josephine, Nov. 30, 1909, age 16 years. Funeral services at 204 West 86th St., Thursday, Dec. 2, at 8 P. M.

MR. MICAWBER

Optimism alone is a cart without a horse.

Dickens was laughing at human foibles when he created a man who was eternally "waiting for something to turn up."

Micawber was the king of optimists, but he was also a reversion of the law of progress—he stood still.

Temporary embarrassment has doubtless forced some property owners to adopt Mr. Micawber's attitude.

Such philosophy is commendable, but we have proved to a number of owners that it is not always necessary.

Whatever difficulty stands in the way of the proper development of your property, you should at least try every means to overcome it.

It is for this reason that you owe us a visit.

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December 1st to 15th, 1909
Art Galleries
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6th Ave. L, 6th Ave. Cars,
Broadway & Lex. Ave. Cars,
5th Ave. & West Side Buses
Dutton's
31 West 23d St., N.Y.

Died.

DOHERTY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1909, at his late residence, 44 Kensington Av., Jersey City, Robert Remington Doherty, aged 62 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HADDEN.—At White Plains Hospital, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, Berenice Ethel, infant daughter of T. Irving and Elizabeth Edith Hadden.

HEPDORFER.—Dec. 1, Alry, daughter of Fred and Mary Hepdorfer. Body at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St.

HENDRICK.—The Fordham University Alumni Association announces with deep sorrow the death of the Right Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Cebu, P. I., a member, on Nov. 30, 1909.
FRANCIS DWIGHT DOWLEY, President.
CORNELIUS F. ORBEN, Secretary.

JACOB.—At Westchester, New York City, on Monday, Nov. 29, 1909, in the 74th year of her age, Emma Lawrence, widow of Leonard Jacob, and daughter of the late John R. and Margaretta Lawrence. Funeral services on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 11:30 A. M., at her late residence, Westchester. Carriages will be waiting at Westchester Station on arrival of train leaving 129th St. and 3d Av. at 10:45 A. M., Harlem River Branch Road.

KETELTAS.—At Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1909, Philip D., son of the late Eugene and Malvina Ketaltas. Funeral service at his late residence, 37 St. Mark's Place, New York, on Saturday morning, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock.

KIP.—On Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1909, Cornelia Brady, wife of Isaac L. Kip, M. D. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 448 5th Av., on Friday morning, Dec. 3, at 10:30 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—At South Salem, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1909, James F. Lawrence, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, South Salem, on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting at Katonah Station for the train leaving Grand Central Depot, Harlem Division, at 8:54 A. M.

LIEB.—After a lingering illness, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1909, George Lieb, Jr., in his 46th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 551 West 178th St., corner Audubon Av., on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 8 P. M. Relatives, friends, and members of the Tecumseh Lodge, 487 F. and A. M., Brooklyn Lodge of Elks No. 22, Kismet Temple, Scottish Rite Bodies, and Masonic Veterans are invited to attend. Interment private.

LOYNAZ.—Suddenly, Nov. 30, at her residence, 42½ King St., Flushing, N. Y., Elizabeth Bleecker, widow of C. F. Loynaz and daughter of the late Edmund Murray Young and Josepha Matilda Macdonald Young, in the 66th year of her age. Funeral services at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Madison Av. and Union St., Flushing, at 10 o'clock Friday morning, Dec. 3, 1909.

McKEAG.—On Dec. 1, William McKeag, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 173 Macon St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 2, at 8 P. M.

MARSH.—Suddenly, at Presbyterian Hospital, Dec. 1, Julia Douglass Marsh, wife of the late Riverius Marsh, and last remaining child of the late Elisha and Elizabeth Hempstead. Born at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y. Funeral service at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Malcolm C. Warner, 402 West 153d St., New York, Friday, Dec. 3, at 2 P. M. Interment at Litchfield, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 4.

MINTO.—Suddenly, on Nov. 28, 1909, at 885 Kent Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., George Minto, in his 48th year, a graduate of Oxford University and a mining engineer, whose home was in Stratford-on-Avon. Relatives and friends are invited to communicate immediately with Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. London and Stratford-on-Avon papers please copy.

MOORE.—At Hartford, Conn., suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1909, Jacob B., son of the late Jacob B. and the late Mary A. Moore, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Woodlawn Cemetery, Thursday, Dec. 2, at 2:30 P. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 30, in his 35th year, Talbot Sprague, son of Mary E. and the late Dr. Henry M. Smith and husband

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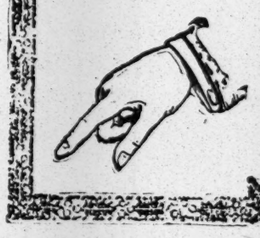

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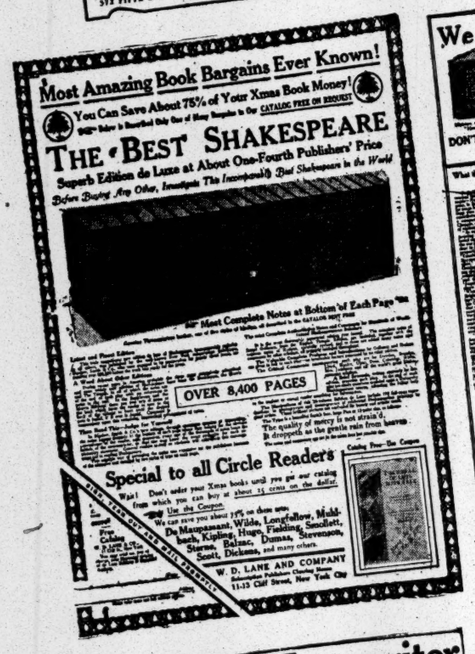
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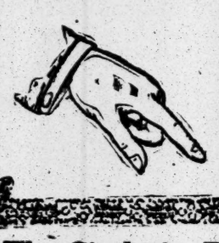

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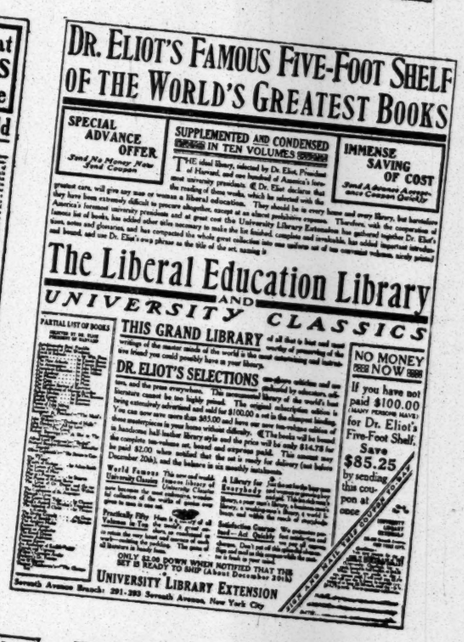

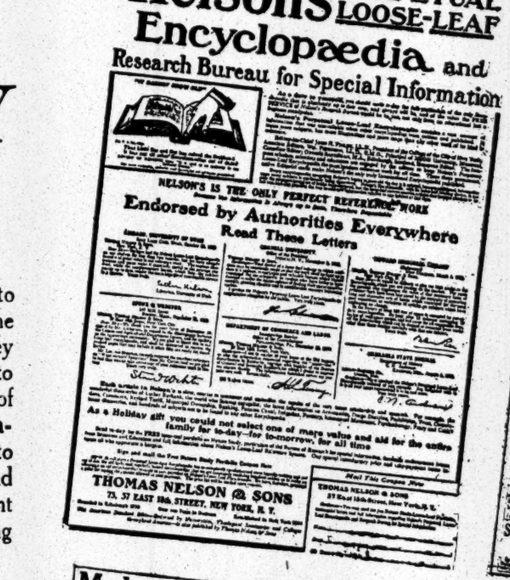

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BIG BIDS DAZZLE FIGHTERS' EYES

Jeffries and Johnson Ask for Day's Time in Which to Select Best Proposition.

$125,000 THE HIGHEST OFFER

Crowds Flock to Hoboken to See Bids from Various Promoters Opened Before the Fighters.

Five big bids for the Jeffries-Johnson fight were made in Naegeli's Hotel in Hoboken yesterday afternoon, and after offers ranging from $75,000 to $125,000 were read by Stakeholder R. H. Murphy the fighters decided to take twenty-four hours of mathematical practice and figure out which is the best bid. The lucky bidder will be announced this afternoon. The propositions offered by the Western promoters are somewhat involved, and the moving picture concession is an important factor in each bid. Sporting men who have followed the ring for a long time said last night that the offers of Tom McCarey and "Tex" Rickard looked the best. McCarey's trump hand for the fight is a purse of $110,000 together with 50 per cent. of the moving picture privilege, which is to be an important asset in this fight. Rickard, the Nevada promoter, offers to hang up a purse of $101,000 with 33⅓ per cent. of the moving picture rake-off. Along with his bid Rickard carelessly tossed fifteen $1,000 bills on the table right in front of Jack Johnson, also a check for $5,000. This $20,000 was the Goldfield miner's manifestation of good faith, and Johnson's eyes flashed brightly and a broad grin came over his dark face as Stakeholder Murphy counted the money. Associated with Rickard is Jack Gleason of San Francisco. All the bids were accompanied by checks of $5,000, except that of McIntosh, which is deposited with a newspaper.

The other promoters who are after the fight are Eddie Graney, Jim Coffroth, and Jack Gleason of San Francisco, and Hugh McIntosh of Sydney, Australia. Gleason has a hand in two of the propositions, being in with both Rickard and Coffroth. Until the fighters and their managers figure just about how much the motion pictures will be worth they will not say which proposition they consider the best.

Jeffries did not appear at the conference in Jersey and Sam Berger represented him. Johnson was there with his manager, George Little of Chicago, and took a keen interest in the proceedings. The negro said all the promoters looked good to him, and that he regarded them as responsible men, but Jack said he was not broadly educated and would like about twenty-four hours to figure on the bids. Tom McCarey told Johnson that he would help him all he could, but Jack said: "Dat's right, Mistah McCarey, but I believe what the good book says; I believe I'll help myself."

Crowds of fight fans began to arrive before 11 o'clock at Meyer's Hotel in Hoboken. But hours slipped by and no fighters or promoters appeared. Meyer's Hotel was soon packed to the doors. When the promoters appeared those persons chiefly interested went across the street to Naegeli's Hotel. This place was soon jammed to the doors, too. There was some suspicion that the New Jersey authorities might try to stop the opening of the bids, and anticipating interference of this kind C. H. O'Neil chartered the boat Sweet Marie and had it ready to put to sea if the opening of the bids was stopped. The New Jersey authorities, however, did not interfere.

The bid of Eddie Graney of the Tuxedo Club of San Francisco was the first opened. Graney submitted three propositions: First, 80 per cent. of the gross receipts with a guarantee of $75,000, the picture privilege to go to the contestants.

Second, 80 per cent. of the gross receipts, with a guarantee of $70,000 and $20,000 for one-third interest in the moving pictures.

Third, 90 per cent. of the gross receipts and the entire moving picture privilege. Graney said he had a pavilion that would seat 25,000 within five miles of San Francisco.

The bid of Jack Gleason and Jim Coffroth was for the fight to be held on July 4, 1910, at Colma, Ocean View, or San Francisco. They offered $125,000 for the contest, the club to have all the privileges, including the picture concession. $30,000 to be deposited as soon as the bid is accepted. Their second bid was $75,000 to the contestants and 66 2-3 per cent. of the motion picture privilege, $20,000 to be deposited as soon as the bid is accepted.

Their third proposition is 80 per cent. of the receipts and 66 2-3 of the motion picture privilege. Coffroth and Gleason had a long list of hotel owners and business men of San Francisco who had signed a petition for the fight. The other promoters objected to this and declared that any one could get all the petitions he wished.

When Tex Rickard's bid was opened a flood of yellow currency flowed out upon the table. Jack Gleason is with Rickard in the offer, and they will hang up a $101,000 purse and retain 30 per cent. of the moving picture interest. They are ready to hold the fight in Nevada, Utah or California. In Nevada a finish fight will be permitted. They want the fight held on July 4, 1910. Berger asked Rickard when he would put up the purse, and Rickard offered to add $30,000 to the $20,000 already up in thirty days and the balance forty-eight hours before the fight.

Tom McCarey of the Pacific Club offered the entire gate receipts and 50 per cent. of the moving picture profits for the fight. His second offer was $110,000 and 50 per cent. of the picture privilege, the Pacific Club to have absolute management of the pictures.

Hugh McIntosh of Australia cabled an offer, saying that his check of $5,000 had been deposited with a newspaper here. His representative, S. T. King, stated that Mr. McIntosh did not understand that the $5,000 must accompany the bid. McIntosh offered each fighter $37,000 for the fight in this country, $40,000 in England, $40,000 in France or $50,000 each in Australia, with all rights, including pictures, reserved by himself. Another offer by McIntosh was the whole receipts to the fighters, less $10,000, with a minimum guarantee of $10,000 to each man, all rights reserved. If the men will fight in Australia, McIntosh offers the entire gate receipts, with a guaranteed minimum of $37,000 to each contestant, all rights reserved. Another alternative offer by McIntosh was $50,000 and one-third of the privileges for the fight in America or France. For the pictures alone, McIntosh offers, in England, $13,000 and one-quarter interest; in Australia, $20,000, all rights reserved. The Australian promoter also stipulates that the fight shall take place during the year 1910, on a date named by him. He will give the fighters three months notice before the fight.

"Rickard Will Get Fight"—Coffroth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The following message, according to Gregory Mitchell, was received by him to-night from James W. Coffroth, the San Francisco fight promoter, who is in New York:

"Rickard will get the big fight, but am not at all disappointed."

FIGHTERS IN GARDEN RING.

Jeffries and Johnson Box Mildly, but Not as Opponents.

The presence of Jim Jeffries and Jack Johnson in the same hall, in the same ring, on the same evening, but at different times, tended to attract a large assemblage of prizefight enthusiasts to Madison Square Garden last evening. Nothing happened, however, that will be necessary to chronicle on the pages of history. Both men boxed a little, and there was some wrestling and a slight touch of vaudeville.

Jeffries did a little exercising, the sort one indulges in before breakfast, and boxed with Sam Berger. Jeff was sprightly and frolicked about the ring, occasionally landing one of his swings on Berger as if he enjoyed it. All the tapping which Berger was bent on doing Jeffries artfully avoided.

Johnson was lively in his efforts, and every time his sparring partners hit him it was the occasion for a lusty hurrah.

Johnson sparred a few harmless rounds with Monte Cutler, Jack Heinan, and Prof. Joe Murray. Johnson showed a grin a yard wide, and with his long reach toyed with his opponents. Cutler sailed into Johnson with wide swings, and churned only the air. With his left Johnson played a tattoo of light jabs on Cutler's nose, but it caused no weeping. Johnson was resplendent in a suit of green billiard cloth and everybody participating in the boxing wore large gloves.

Dr. Roller, the heavyweight wrestler from Seattle, was rolled around the ring for fifteen minutes propelled by power furnished by the arms of Frank Gotch, the heavyweight title holder. Gotch was to throw Roller in fifteen minutes, but could not. Once Gotch picked Roller up and laid him down so gently that Roller thought the floor rose up to meet him on the way down. When Roller wiggled out of the grip of the champion many times he was cheered like a victor.

Jack McCormick of Chicago was thrown by Jim Aspell of Kansas City. It was a flying fall, and Krelly, the referee, did not gain any popularity when he declared McCormick beaten.

Columbia "Gym" Captain Elected.

L. G. McConnell, 1910, was elected manager of the Columbia gymnasium team yesterday noon by a regular student vote.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Eugene Wood was purchaser of fifty shares of stock in the Brooklyn Jockey Club, sold yesterday to settle up the estate of the late Patrick Keenan. The shares had been bequeathed to several charities that were made beneficiaries under the Keenan will. The par value of the stock is $100, and Mr. Wood purchased for $250.

A prominent breeder of thoroughbreds yesterday announced that the recent wave of legislation adverse to racing had driven out 40 per cent. of the breeders in Kentucky, and caused valuable mares to be put to uses where they never will be reclaimed to the breeding industry.

Jockey C. H. Schilling, who returned to New York after a short season at the Pimlico Fall meeting, has left for Texas, where he will visit his home in Paris. After a short visit there he will go to Jaurez, where he will ride during the season at the Mexican track.

Philip J. Dwyer is expected back from French Lick Springs Monday, and with his arrival it is probable that the Brooklyn Jockey Club will announce its stakes for next season. Thomas Welsh, Thomas Monahan, and Andrew Miller, who were all companions of Mr. Dwyer at French Lick Springs, are expected to return to New York with the President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club.

DEMAREST WINS FIRST TIE GAME.

Defeats Cline After Hard Fight for Billiard Championship by 500 to 388.

PLAY OF BOTH MEN ERRATIC

Brilliant Shots Mingled with Bad Cue Work Kept Spectators in State of Excitement During Game.

Calvin A. Demarest of Chicago last night defeated Harry P. Cline of Philadelphia in the first game of the three-cornered tie for the world's championship at 18.2 balk line billiards at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Demarest won by the score of 500 to 388 and averaged 25 against 20 8-19 by Cline. The contest was replete with spectacular playing, each player repeatedly making seemingly impossible shots. Cline was not seen at his best, although he made several difficult around-the-table shots. His youthful opponent showed his usual brilliancy of execution at times, but was unable to sustain it.

By his victory over Cline, Demarest now takes the lead in the race for the championship. The second game will be played to-night between Harry Cline and George Sutton. This afternoon Albert Cutler will play George Slosson. Should Cutler take Slosson's measure, a three-cornered tie will result for fourth money, but should Slosson win he will be sure of fourth prize and gate money.

Demarest was the first player to show to advantage. In his second visit to the table he rolled off 34 points. Cline followed in the fourth inning with 26, but the ivories did not readily respond to his touch. The former champion's next contribution of note was 29 in the eighth inning, which brought his total up to 88, with an average of 11. Cline got the spheres in working order, and checked off a nicely executed run of 76 before he missed a single cushion draw.

Securing absolute control of the balls, Demarest then gave a splendid exhibition of position play. Not a fluky shot marred the run, which netted 108. As soon as the balls began to get away the Chicagoan nursed them back into position. The hundredth shot was the hardest. The three balls were lined up, and a long massé was necessary. Demarest made the shot, which spread the ivories. He added 8 more points, and then missed a shot. Cline negotiated 6, and then made a poor shot.

Demarest drew a blank, and Cline appeared to be set for another long run, but failed on a straight rail shot after making 44. Demarest scored 16, and then failed to get the balls out of balk. The Chicagoan protested the decision, but Referee McGraw refused to change his decision, and Demarest cut short his run to 16. Cline was unable to add to his score, and his opponent was left in a good position for another long run. He took advantage of it, and amassed 82 buttons by an interesting display.

The speed, however, was not maintained, and for several innings neither player did much. Cline was the first to show a return, with 34 in the fifteenth inning. He would probably have made a long run, but failed to get the balls out of balk. Demarest's next break of importance was in the seventeenth, when he kept the spheres busy until he had tallied 62. Starting with an arrears of 121, Cline gave another brilliant exhibition, and wound up with 102. It was the best display of the evening. This he supplemented with 34, which placed him in the lead by 12 points.

Demarest did not remain behind long, as his next effort netted him 75. He played with a dash and confidence, but the balls ran kindly for him. Demarest ran out the game in the twentieth inning with an unfinished run of 55. The score:

Demarest—0 34 2 2 5 3 13 29 108 0 16 82 1 0 0 12 62 1 75 55. Total—500. Average—25. High runs—108, 82, 75, 62, 55.

Cline—5 2 9 26 5 2 4 76 6 44 16 1 2 12 34 2 102 34 6. Total—388. Average—20 8-19. High runs—102, 76, 44, 34, 34.

Columbia, 1911, Wins Interclass Race.

The interclass cross-country run at Columbia yesterday was won by the class of 1911, with 46 points, one point ahead of the sophomores, who finished second. Only two men ran for the seniors, while the freshmen had four, with men first and second, but neither class qualified for the championship. The race was run over a six-mile course, extending from the university grounds, around Grant's Tomb, and down to Ninety-sixth Street, finishing with half a mile on the South Field track. W. C. Dorr, 1911, Captain of the Varsity team, became ill after running a mile and collapsed on the road. He was taken to the university in an automobile and soon recovered. The summary:

	M.	S.		M.	S.
W. De Gruchy, '13	33	31	C. P. Browning, '12	35	33
H. Berna, '13	33	55	W. Eastman, '11	35	57
W. G. Buckisch, '10	34	00	L. H. Shoars, '12	36	04
B. Liebowitz, '11	34	15	M. D. Smith, '10	36	05
G. F. Gunther, '11	34	21	A. R. Flower, '11	36	06
H. W. Evans, '12	34	24	L. M. Brown, '12	36	40
K. B. Lamb, '12	34	54	E. Colby, '12	37	05
R. R. Stewart, '11	35	01	A. H. Smith, '12	37	22
H. Carroll, '13	35	12	B. Flam, '12	37	30
A. H. Isaacson, '12	35	33	G. D. Egbert, '11	38	20

Praise for President Heydler.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—President Thomas C. Noyes of the Washington Baseball Club when interviewed to-night about the National League Presidency mixup expressed himself as follows:

"I sincerely hope that the National League elects John Heydler President. As far as I personally am concerned, this election affects the American League only through the National Commission, and we certainly want a man on the commission from the National League in whom we have the greatest confidence. I believe that Heydler is the logical candidate and hope that he is chosen."

Michigan Nine Coming East in 1910.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 1.—The Board of Control in athletics of the University of Michigan last night ratified the arrangements for the trip of the 'Varsity baseball team next Spring. Games will be played with Syracuse University at Syracuse on May 26 and 27, and with Cornell at Ithaca on May 28.

Arkush Elected Swimming Captain.

At a meeting of the Columbia 'Varsity swimming team yesterday J. E. Arkush, 1910, was elected captain for next year. He has for the past three years been one of the university's long-distance swimmers.

OBERMEYER WINS RUN.

National A. C. Athlete Takes Feature of McCaddin Lyceum Games.

Fully 4,000 persons crowded the gallery of the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last night at the annual games and reception of the McCaddin Lyceum of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn. The feature event was the three-mile handicap, won by G. Obermeyer of the National Athletic Club, virtually scratch man, starting from the forty-yard mark. Twenty men started and ran well bunched for the first two miles, after which W. Powers of the Irish-American Club and Obermeyer opened a gap, the former leading for about half a mile. At this point Obermeyer gradually worked away from Powers, and won by fully thirty yards.

Melvin W. Sheppard was scheduled to start in the half-mile run, but was disqualified for wearing spiked shoes. The event was won by C. Walther, New York Athletic Club, who started from the 25-yard mark. The summaries:

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by A. Miller, Knights of St. Anthony, (14 feet;) T. Farley, Paulist A. C., (9 feet,) second; L. J. Cahill, Dominican Lyceum, (6 feet,) third. Time—0:08 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by H. Jacob, Columbia University; V. Casey, St. Malachy's Lyceum, second; C. Mills, Acorn A. C., third. Time—0:11.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. Coyle, Xavier A. C., (9 yards;) C. C. Steinert, New York A. C., (6 yards,) second; E. A. Frey, Irish-American A. C., (4½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, closed to McCaddin Lyceum.—Won by B. Farango, (scratch;) W. Wallace, (scratch,) second; D. Sullivan, (scratch,) third. Time—0:57 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Haandicap.—Won by C. Walther, New York A. C., (28 yards;) F. S. Gardner, Irish-American A. C., (42 yards,) second; R. J. Egan, unattached, (12 yards,) third. Time—1:50 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, 12-yard limit, Forty-seventh Regiment.—Won by J. J. Dunne, Jr., (10 yards;) J. A. Murphy, Company C, (9 yards,) second; F. C. Nealy, Company F, (scratch,) third. Time—0:25 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by I. J. Lowell, Irish-American A. C., (16 yards;) L. B. Dorland, Pastime A. C., (5 yards,) second; R. V. Parke, Pastime A. C., (16 yards,) third. Time—0:33 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, Catholic Athletic League.—Won by J. J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, (80 yards;) M. J. McLaughlin, Knights of St. Anthony, (15 yards,) second; G. Wilcox, Holy Cross Lyceum, (55 yards,) third. Time—4:44 2-5.

One-Mile Military Relay, Handicap.—Won by Seventy-first Regiment, (38 yards,) team composed of Goggin, Buist, Morrisey, and Egan; Twenty-second Regiment, (32 yards,) team composed of O'Brien, Lohse, Trerise, and Sheppard, second; Twenty-third Regiment, (48 yards,) team composed of De Loiselle, Birker, Sedley, and Haywood, third. Time—3:33.

One-Mile Relay, Handicap, Closed to Catholic Athletic League.—Won by Ozanam Association, (35 yards,) team composed of Lockwood, Dougherty, Hynes, and Johnson; St. Mashy's Lyceum, (60 yards,) team composed of Wright, Jewett, Herbron, and Pura, second; Paulist A. C., (60 yards,) team composed of Nugent, Farley, Pfeiffer, and Sheehan, third. Time—3:44.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap, 150-yard Limit.—Won by G. Obermeyer, National A. C., (40 yards;) C. Powers, Irish-American A. C., (150 yards,) second; W. G. Frank, Irish-American A. C., (75 yards,) third. Time—15:16 3-5.

One-Mile Relay Handicap, Open.—Won by New York A. C.; Cuyler Sunday School, second; Xavier A. A., third. Time—3:30 3-5.

MOTOR BOAT MEN OPPOSE BILL

Humphreys Measure Is Drastic and Should Not Be Enacted.

A large gathering of representatives of various motor boat organizations throughout the country assembled at the Waldorf Astoria yesterday. The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Power Boat Association, and every section of the country had representatives present.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the Humphreys bill, introduced in Congress and known as House Bill 6,865, especially all the features wherein the motor boat is mentioned. Considerable time was given to carefully considering each section, and, at the conclusion of the discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Humphreys bill, H. R. 6,865, now before Congress, has been carefully considered by this Committee to-day, and that it contains drastic provisions and should not be enacted."

The interest taken in this measure is best attested from the fact that those present represented over 100,000 users or owners of motor boats in various parts of the United States.

Commodore C. W. Kotcher of Detroit presided, and Hugh S. Gambel was elected Secretary of the meeting. Those present were: John J. Amory, Henry R. Sutphen, James Craig, Commodore H. T. Koerner, John Penton, J. Howard Wainwright, Robert Powers, E. E. Palmer, Albert F. Dohn, Morris M. Whitaker, F. M. Wadsworth, O. J. Mulford, W. J. Dieffendorf, George Lawley, C. A. Criqui, John S. Poyen, Charles D. Durkee, W. L. Stone, Walter M. Bieling, Frederick M. Crossett, Hugh S. Gambel, Commodore C. W. Kotcher, Mr. Richards, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Klineburger, Mr. Persons, Mr. Roundtree, Mr. J. Tiebout, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Pope.

High Schools' Cross-Country Run.

The high schools have entered teams in a championship cross country run which will be held at Celtic Park on Saturday, Dec. 4, at 2:30 o'clock. All the entries have been made to Dr. G. Ward Crampton, Secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League. The high schools which have entered teams are Morris, De Witt Clinton, High School of Commerce, Townsend-Harris, and Stuyvesant of Manhattan; Manual Training, Commercial, Erasmus Hall, Boys' High School of Brooklyn, and Bryant High School of Long Island City. The entries are as follows:

Morris—C. Kennedy, E. Manheimer, S. Barr, J. Lembach, F. Ruggiero, P. Smythe, W. Pollev, and T. Widmeyer.

De Witt Clinton—F. MacDonald, Muller, C. Levin, C. Edson, D. Babitkis, McGolrick, Brady, and Taylor.

Boys' High, Brooklyn—Gardner, W. Madebach, G. Stubel, Nichols, Conaty, Perkins, M. Cohen, R. Goetschins.

Bryant—T. Tanner, W. Dalzell, E. Hayslip, C. Callahan, W. Tripp, A. Whalen, and T. Rooney.

High School of Commerce—William Haase, J. Naar, Donald McIlvaine, J. Rosenbaum, Lorenzo Armb, L. Rabinowitz, J. F. Veacava, and Lester Walsh.

Commercial—A. Vessio, W. Hughes, Werner, E. Herd, F. Ward, T. Bohen, Pearlman, and Qualls.

Townsend-Harris Hall—B. Deutsch, C. Weg, S. Davis, H. Tassinari, G. Haeussler, Simmelkjoer.

Erasmus Hall—W. Gaus, Leslie Hickson, Paul Sutherland, S. Flam, Arthur Hermandes, Milton Young, O. Lovering, and W. MacDonald.

Stuyvesant—H. Robertson, P. Barclay, E. Hughes, L. Campagnoli, G. Pavelka, H. Campagnoli, P. Barclay, W. Hutschnecker, and I. Hyman.

Manual Training—F. Woodcock, E. Miller, J. Mount, L. Cohen, R. Halsey, W. Busing, J. Grace, and H. Tolman.

Yost to Remain with Michigan.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 1.—Fielding H. Yost, who has coached the football teams of the University of Michigan for the last nine years, has signed a contract to remain at Ann Arbor for the next two years. The agreement was ratified by the Board of Control in athletics of the university last night.

Chattanooga Gets Baseball Franchise.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 1.—The deal transferring Little Rock's Southern League baseball franchise to Chattanooga was closed to-day. The price paid by Chattanooga was $12,000.

SPEARE TO LEAD AUTO ASSOCIATION

President of National Body Unanimously Re-elected for Another Year.

A. G. BATCHELDER HONORED

Local Man Selected as Chairman of Executive Committee — Butler Head of Board of Contest.

President Lewis R. Speare of Boston was unanimously re-elected President of the American Automobile Association yesterday at the first meeting of the new Board of Directors at the Hotel Belmont. Mr. Speare's re-election is due to his successful efforts in advocating sane driving on the road and in bringing about more harmonious relations between automobilists and those who were inclined to be hostile to the increasing use of motor vehicles.

Following a suggestion of the Directors a new office was created in the board, that of Chairman of the Executive Committee, and to the position A. G. Batchelder, one of the best-known workers in the American Automobile Association and at one time Secretary of the association, was elected. The list of officers shows several other important changes. Frederick H. Elliott was re-elected for the fourth consecutive year. A new man will head the Contest Board for the coming year. Samuel M. Butler of New York was the selection. He has had considerable experience and is expected to bring about complete harmony, notwithstanding the fact that he is new to the position.

John P. Coghlin of Worcester, Mass., as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following report as representing the choice of the committee, and all of the officers were unanimously elected. They are, with the members of the new Executive Committee:

President, Lewis R. Speare, Boston, Mass.; First Vice President, Robert P. Hooper, Philadelphia, Penn.; Second Vice President, Frank M. Joyce, Minneapolis, Minn.; Third Vice President, F. C. Donald, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, H. A. Bonnell, East Orange, N. J.; Secretary, Frederick H. Elliott, New York; Chairman of the Executive Committee, A. G. Batchelder, New York; Chairman of the Legislative Board, Charles Thaddeus Terry, New York; Chairman of Touring Information Board, Powell Evans, Philadelphia, Penn.; Chairman Contest Board, S. M. Butler, New York; Chairman of Good Roads Board, George C. Diehl, Buffalo, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Gorton W. Allen, Auburn, N. Y.; F. C. Battey, Savannah, Ga.; John Bancroft, Wilmington, Del.; J. P. Coghlin, Worcester, Mass.; A. D. Converse, Winchendon, Mass.; H. E. Coffin, Detroit, Mich.; James T. Drought, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. H. Edwards, Jersey City, N. J.; C. H. Gillette, Hartford, Conn.; Edwin S. George, Detroit, Mich.; Louis W. Hill, St. Paul, Minn.; William R. Innes, New York; A. H. Knoll, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Lerche, Springfield, Mass.; S. A. Miles, New York; William E. Metzger, Detroit, Mich.; Oliver L. Quayle, Albany, N. Y.; Alfred Reeves, New York; H. M. Rowe, Baltimore, Md.; H. O. Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.; Paul C. Wolff, Pittsburg, Penn., and Frank G. Webb, Brooklyn, N. Y.

At the meeting there were in attendance fifty Directors, representing the following ten States: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Connecticut, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. The following Directors were in attendance at the meeting, with President Speare presiding:

Gorton W. Allen, Auburn, N. Y.; John N. Brooks, Torrington, Conn.; Dr. C. L. Bonifield, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. F. Bonnell, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Henry Beck, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. N. Brisco, Morgantown, West Va.; S. M. Butler, New York; A. G. Batchelder, New York; Charles Bonnell, East Orange, N. J.; J. P. Coghlin, Worcester, Mass.; A. D. Converse, Winchendon, Mass.; W. H. Chase, Leominster, Mass.; J. W. Densford, Oklahoma City, Okla.; George C. Diehl, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Edwards, Jersey City, N. J.; Frederick H. Elliott, New York; Powell Evans, Philadelphia, Penn.; Phillip Elting, Kingston, N. Y.; P. D. Folwell, Philadelphia, Penn.; Dr. J. N. Faulkner, Paterson, N. J.; C. H. Gillette, Hartford, Conn.; Guy W. Holmes, Elmira, N. Y.; F. W. Herendeen, Geneva, N. Y.; John M. Janes, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Dr. W. H. Card, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. H. Knoll, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Lerche, Springfield, Mass.; R. B. Nostrand, Jr., Peekskill, N. Y.; C. M. Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; Alfred Reeves, New York; I. H. Strauss, Wilkinsburg, Penn.; E. T. Staples, Bridgeport, Conn.; Joseph H. Weeks, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. G. Webb, Brooklyn, N. Y., and John A. Wilson, Franklin, Penn.

The following additional Directors were elected:

H. B. Allfree, Newton, Iowa; S. M. Butler, New York; F. C. Battey, Savannah, Ga.; A. G. Batchelder, Summit, N. J.; George C. Diehl, Buffalo, N. Y.; Phillip Elting, Kingston, N. Y.; F. T. Staples, Bridgeport, Conn.; William S. White, Sioux City, Iowa, and J. W. Watzek, Davenport, Iowa.

Manhattan Wins Opening Game.

Manhattan College opened its basket ball season last evening with a victory over the New York Training School team on the La Salle School court by a score of 55 to 25. Manhattan showed plenty of speed for the opening game and tried out a number of substitutes. The score at the end of the first half was 20 to 14 in Manhattan's favor. The line:

Manhattan.	Position.	N. Y. T. S.
Murray, W. Ryan, Leonard	Right forward	Woershing
O'Brien, Bolton	Left forward	Seiler
Nugent	Centre	Mallory
Donahue	Right guard	Dash
Conway, J. Ryan	Left guard	Lieberman

Field goals—Murray, (9,) Nugent, (8,) O'Brien, (5,) Bolton, (2,) W. Ryan, Conway, J. Ryan, Dash, (4,) Lieberman, (3,) Mallory, (2,) Seiler, (2,) Woershing. Goals from fouls—Nngent, Mallory. Referee—Mr. Mahoney, Fordham. Scorer—Mr. Smyth.

Fordham Prep, 10; Newtown High, 4.

Fordham Preparatory School opened its basketball season at Fordham yesterday with a 10-4 victory over Newtown High School of Long Island. The line-up:

Fordham Prep		Newton High.
Viviana, McDonough	Left forward	Card, Plancherot
Egan	Right forward	Johnson
Chapman	Center	Simonson
Black	Right guard	Levy
Lynch	Left guard	Batterson

Goals—Chapman, 4; Viviana, 1 for Fordham Prep. For Newton—Simonson and Johnson. Time of halves—10 minutes. Timekeeper—Mr. Terbell, Fordham. Referee—Mr. Scanlon, Fordham.

Manager Klauber of Fordham Prep. would like to hear from Clinton, Townsend Harris, Boys' High, Commercial and other school teams.

Stuyvesant H. S. Wins at Basket Ball.

In a close and hard-fought basket ball game in the Columbia gymnasium yesterday, the Stuyvesant High School team defeated the Columbia freshmen by a score of 11 to 9.

Stuyvesant, (11.)	Position.	Freshmen, (9.)
Menefee	Left forward	Ruprecht
Friedlander	Right forward	Shibley
Long	Centre	Jaques
Hoops	Left guard	Bissell
Dowling	Right guard	Kohlbush

Goals from field—Friedlander, (2,) Long, (2,) Shibley, (2,) Ruprecht, (2,) Hoops. Goals from foul—Friedlander, Jaques. Referee—Mr. Thompson, New York Athletic Club. Umpire—Mr. Cavallero. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

DALY TO LEAD YALE ELEVEN.

Cambridge Man Elected Captain of Eli's 1910 Football Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1.—Frederick Joseph Daly of Cambridge, Mass., will be Captain of the Yale eleven next season. His election to-night by the twenty-three players who took part in the games against Harvard and Princeton was nearly unanimous and, as soon as it was announced that Daly had a majority of the votes, John Kilpatrick of New York City moved that the choice be made unanimous. Daly and Kilpatrick were the only players who received votes. Capt. Coy performed the final act of his administration when he presided at the election. It is Yale custom that the Captain who presides at the election shall not announce the number of votes cast for the candidates, and Capt. Coy refused to tell even the players the number Daly and Kilpatrick received. It was admitted that Daly received twice as many as Kilpatrick.

Daly has been for two years a member of the eleven, while Kilpatrick was prevented from playing last season by an injury. His work as end rush this Fall was so brilliant that he was believed by many to have earned the election. Kilpatrick will receive the track team captaincy another year. He is an intercollegiate broad jumper.

Daly who hails from the home of Harvard, played three years at Andover Academy before he came to Yale. He captained the Andover eleven three years ago, which signally defeated Exeter, and which had been coached by Jim Hogan, formerly Yale Captain. Daly is a half back. He and Kilpatrick are both members of the junior class of the academic department.

Daly said to-night that he had no plans yet for coaches, but it is certain that the head coach will be either Ted Coy of the eleven this season, or else that Coy and Howard Jones, who was coach this Fall, will be named together as coaches. Daly is twenty-two years old, weighs 178 pounds, and is five feet, ten inches tall.

PRINCETON FOOTBALL VIEWS.

University Daily Paper Asks for a Revision of the Rules.

PRINCETON, Dec. 1.—In an editorial which calls attention to the demand for and need of open football, The Daily Princetonian asks for a revision of the rules. Inasmuch as Princeton is one of the four big universities which would not enter the Intercollegiate Athletics Association in 1905 for a reformation of football, and has since steadfastly stuck together with Yale, Harvard, and Cornell outside of that association, The Princetonian's utterances are the more interesting. It says:

Football has always claimed its victims. It has ever been a strenuous tussle, in which the law of the survival of the fittest has held true. No alterations in the rules which are apt to be made will materially lessen the number of accidents, but it is the opinion of many that opening up the game will prevent so many serious ones as occurred this season. This is the first and most important reason why the open game seems best.

The second is because it is much more interesting to the spectators. The theory that the game is played for the enjoyment of the players has long been an exploded one. The athletic prestige of the institution is what the men really work so hard for, a thing which may be won as creditably in one kind of a game as another, provided all teams play the same kind of game; so it may be won as well in an open contest as in the old, and be a delight to the spectators at the same time. Because it is less dangerous to players and more interesting to watchers, it is hoped that the open game will be made a certainty.

Until the present rules are materially changed the old style of mass plays will continue to hold the field. But how to change them—there is the problem which is by no means an easy one. Care must be exercised not to let the play degenerate into a mere kicking contest. Such would be the result of making the required distance for the first down fifteen instead of ten yards, unless some of the restrictions imposed at present on the forward pass and the on-side kick are removed.

Shifting the play five yards outside of centre when the ball is between the two twenty-five-yard lines will mean merely the shifting of the line to meet it. There are many advantages in placing three or even four men back of the line parallel to the line of scrimmage, as was proved by the Princeton freshman team this year. It seems a good idea, offering a variety of play at once bewildering and effective.

Penalties for rough play are severe enough at present if the officials are only wide awake enough to see what goes on. The difficulty in this case is not with the law, but with its application. Moreover, with an open game, there would be less chance for rough play, and more probability of detection.

Finally, some more effective rule might well be passed to restrict coaching from the side lines, either by requiring the coaches to stay off the field or by imposing a severe penalty upon the team so aided.

Football Tangle at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 1.—The failure to play the Army-Navy football game this Fall has prevented the election of a Naval Academy football Captain until the Naval Athletic Association straightens out matters. Players receiving the yellow "N" are eligible to vote for the Captain, and as these are awarded upon the showing made in the game against the Army, the matter will have to be arranged on a different basis this season. The "N" is awarded to those who take part in any game against the Army, and the "stars" to those who take part in a winning game. Many think that as the team of 1909 prepared for the struggle and was prevented from playing by circumstances over which the players had no control, they should be awarded insignia just as if the game had taken place.

Memphis University Abandons Game.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1.—The Faculty at Memphis University decided to-day to abandon football in their athletics until the rules are framed which will tend to lessen the danger of injury. Belief is general here that other Southern colleges will follow this action unless reform rules are made.

Barrett Fordham's Captain.

Edward J. Barrett of Buffalo was elected Captain of the Fordham football team for the 1910 season. There were two candidates in the field, Frances Geary, 1911s, and Barrett, 1911s. Fourteen men who had earned the letter were eligible to vote. Of these Barrett received nine and Geary five votes. Barrett has played centre for the past three years.

New York Boy Williams's Captain.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 1.—A captain for next year's Williams College football eleven was chosen to-day in the person of Jesse E. Peterson of Lockport, N. Y. Peterson played full back in every game this year, and has been on the 'varsity eleven for three years. He is a member of the Class of 1911.

Two More Victories for Sutton.

At the Knickerbocker Billiard Rooms in Brooklyn yesterday, George H. Sutton, the handless player, won two more matches from amateurs at 18.2 billiards. In the afternoon Sutton beat C. Worster by a score of 200 to 67. Sutton's high run was 59, and his average 11 13-17. Worster's high run was 14, and his average 4 3-16. In the evening match, Sutton won from Dr. Jennings by a score of 200 to 31. Sutton's high run was 73, and his average 16 8-12. Jennings's high run was 14, and he had an average of 4 3-16.

Ball Players Going to Cuba.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Chicago will be invaded to-morrow by several major league ball players, who will assemble here before starting on their trip to Cuba. Those expected to report are Addie Joss of the Clevelands; Simon, Miller, and Hyatt of Pittsburg; Merkle of New York; McMillan of Brooklyn; Archer of Chicago; Magee of Philadelphia, and Thomas of Boston. Rucker and Camnitz probably will be picked up on the way South. Mordecai Brown and Herman Schaefer, who also may be taken, are here. Artie Hofman yesterday signed to go with the expedition, and will join the squad in Cuba. Hank O'Day will go along to umpire all the games.

James A. Hart Has Appendicitis.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—James A. Hart, former President of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, will be operated on for appendicitis to-morrow morning at the German Hospital of Chicago.

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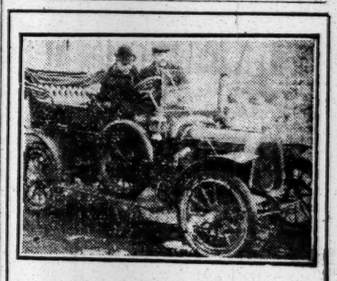

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AUTO

SAYS FATHER AIMED PISTOL AT MOTHER

Girl Describes the Early Part of the Crisanti Tragedy, But Didn't See the Killing.

NEW VIEW OF SELF-DEFENSE

Untermyer Contends That in the Home the Old Rule Needs a Broader Interpretation.

Two of those who saw Augusta Crisanti stab her husband on Aug. 18 were brought forward as witnesses by the prosecution yesterday before Judge Malone in General Sessions, where the woman is being tried for murder in the first degree, with Samuel Untermyer acting as counsel for the defense. They were Eugenio Ciccarelli, the boarder of whom Crisanti was jealous, and Maria Crisanti, the woman's daughter.

Ciccarelli corrobated, to the smallest detail, the story told the day before by Mrs. Crisanti's son. He said that the little flat where Mrs. Crisanti and her children took refuge after they were turned itno the street by the father, had been rented by him for his mother, who was on her way from Italy. She reached this country before Mr. Untermyer furnished the bail for Ciccarelli's release from the House of Detention, and was sent back because he was not there to receive her.

Maria Crisanti is only 15. The mother had not seen her since the day she killed the father. The girl is frail and small, and her voice was choked with sobs as she gave her testimony.

"I saw my father point his gun at my mother, and then my brother grabbed him by the arm," she said; but where they stood she could not tell, and the order of events was confused in her memory. She said that some reference had been made to the electric chair, but she could not remember by whom.

When she left the stand the mother started forward, but was held in her seat by a promise from Mr. Untermyer that she should see the girl at the end of the session. In the confusion following the adjournment of the Court he did not forget, and the child was piloted through the crowd to the room where the mother was waiting. The visit brought her great comfort.

"Now don't you be frightened one bit, mother," said Maria at parting. "You'll be out to-morrow."

In moving for dismissal Mr. Untermyer rested his case upon a point on which the Appellate Division has never given a ruling. According to the penal code, he said, the plea of self-defense is justified only when no other course was open for the defendant, except, as in this case, when the attack was made in the defendant's home.

On the immemorial tradition of common law that a man's home is his castle is based the legal theory that a man in his own home need not be shut off from retreat with his back against the wall, in order to be justified in striking and killing in his own defense. Judge Malone said that his understanding of the law of self-defense coincided with Mr. Untermyer's, but felt that this case should go to the jury.

In opening for the defense Mr. Untermyer gave another rap at the District Attorney's office.

"I have never seen in civil or criminal law," he said, "so fixed a determination to conduct a case to the advantage of only one side as has been manifested here by the prosecution. I had supposed that the District Attorney's office would aim at impartiality. I accepted this assignment from a sense of professional duty, and feel that I have been quite as impartial as Assistant District Attorney Nott."

Throughout yesterday's session Mr. Untermyer took frequent objection not only to Mr. Nott's methods but to his tone and manner. The defense will content itself with a slight examination of three witnesses to-day, and it is thought that the case will go to the jury this afternoon.

FEWER FAILURES IN NOVEMBER

The Defaulted Indebtedness Decreases $3,000,000 Compared with Last Year.

Commercial failures for November, as compiled by Dun's Review, show a marked improvement over the same month last year, and are, of course, even more favorable in comparison with those of November, 1907, when the panic was in full swing. Last month's failures number 963 with defaulted indebtedness of $9,812,605, against 1,120 failures in November, 1908, with defaulted indebtedness of $12,599,912. Dun's says:

All comparisons exhibit improvement, manufacturing failures numbering 247, with liabilities of $4,375,395, and comparing with 273 for $5,277,420 the corresponding month last year and 305 for $10,927,598 in 1907, while trading failures for 679 and $4,877,164 indebtedness compare with 799 for $5,731,104 and 840 for $5,640,065 respectively in the two preceding years. The improvement is continued in the third division, embracing brokers and transporters, in which 37 suspensions occurred, with liabilities of $560,046, while in 1908 there were 48 for $1,591,388 and 35 for $1,069,348 the year before. These figures disclose a gratifying decrease in commercial mortality and show very clearly how close conditions have approached to normal, and they are even more satisfactory when the natural increase in the number of firms in business and the enlarged volume of transactions are taken into consideration.

Bradstreet's puts November's failures at 974, with liabilities of $10,507,936. According to Bradstreet's figures this showing is 3.9 per cent larger in number and 5 per cent. larger in amount than the October showing, but 1.9 per cent. less in number than November, 1908, and 24 per cent. less in amount than that month.

STEEL DIRECTORATE CHANGES

Edenborn and Hughitt Succeeded by Percival Roberts and Samuel Mather.

William Edenborn and Marvin Hughitt have been succeeded in the Directorate of the United States Steel Corporation by Percival Roberts of Philadelphia and Samuel Mather of Cleveland. Both Mr. Hughitt and Mr. Edenborn have severed their connection with the corporation because of the pressure of their other interests.

Mr. Edenborn went into the corporation at its organization as a practical steel man, having been one of the pioneer wire manufacturers of the country. For several years past he has devoted most of his energies to the Louisiana Railroad and Navigation Company, and recently took up his residence in New Orleans.

Percival Roberts was at one time President of the American Bridge Company and a member of the Steel Corporation's Directorate. Samuel Mather is the head of the firm of Pickards, Mather & Co. of Cleveland, which has large ore land holdings in the Lake district and owns a number of blast furnaces.

EXTEND WESTERN MARYLAND.

Plan to Get Direct Connection with Pittsburg Is Reported.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Information declared to be authentic was received here from New York to-day to the effect that the Western Maryland Railroad is to be extended from Cumberland, Md., to New Haven, Penn., and will become a trunk line independent of the larger systems but working in harmony with them. The money required for the purpose—$12,000,000—has already been provided for, it is added, and work on the extension, about eighty-three miles in length, will be begun shortly. At New Haven connection will be made with the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, which will carry the new line to Clarendon, Penn., where connection will be made with the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal into Pittsburg.

The Western Maryland Railway was to-day incorporated at Annapolis to succeed the Western Maryland Railroad, recently sold at foreclosure. The directors are B. F. Bush, H. E. Cooper, F. T. Gates, George J. Gould, Alvin W. Krech, E. L. Marston, W. S. Pierce, Alex. Robertson and W. A. Wilbur. The board will meet to-morrow or the next day in New York, and it is understood Mr. Bush will be re-elected President, Mr. Pierce Chairman of the Board, and Mr. Robertson Vice President and General Manager.

The funds with which to build and equip the new branch will be furnished, it is asserted, by John D. Rockefeller and close associates, who control the Western Maryland. The plan, according to the information received here, is to form a new company, which will issue its own bonds secured by the new line, and lease the branch to the larger company.

As long ago as last July it was said that a plan for the extension of the Western Maryland to Pittsburg, in keeping with the original scheme of the Goulds when they acquired control of the road, would be forthcoming soon after the reorganization was completed.

John D. Rockefeller has been interested in the road for some time and was largely identified with the syndicate which purchased about $20,000,000 of the common stock which was put out to supply cash under the reorganization.

It was said last night by interests identified with the road that the plan for an extension to New Haven, Penn., was only one of a number which had been canvassed and that no definite steps had yet been taken in the matter.

NORTHWESTERN ISSUE AT PAR

Stockholders Get Rights for $30,000,000 New Stock.

The Chicago & Northwestern having obtained the necessary consents of the Railroad Commissions of the States through which it passes, made formal announcement yesterday of the $30,000,000 new stock issue, confirming the forecasts of the amount of the issue and of the price at which the stock is to be put out. This notice was issued by the company:

Authority having been received from the States of Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Michigan, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company will offer for subscription to its stockholders of record at the close of business on Jan. 10, 1910, at par, an amount of the common stock equal to 25 per cent. of their holdings. The payments for such stock must be made on or before Feb. 14, 1910.

The Treasurer will issue warrants for the subscription rights in the usual form and deliver to stockholders as soon as possible after the close of the books on Jan. 10, 1910. A notice containing the full details of the plan will be published immediately.

A circular will be issued to the stockholders to-day announcing the details of the issue.

QUEENS LINES SHOW DEFICIT.

For Year Ended June 30 Earnings Were $154,158 Short of Interest Charges.

The New York & Queens County Railway, which operates the system of surface lines in Queens that are under Interborough control, has made its annual report for the year ended June 30, 1909, and the report was given out by the Public Service Commission yesterday. The road wound up with a deficit of $149,137 at the end of the period, and the deficit for the year ended June 30 itself was $154,158.

The road showed gross earnings from operation of $948,079, and its operating expenses were $778,457. The accrued taxes brought this down to $103,946, against which it had interest charges of $258,104. Previous surplus of $18,976 reduced the deficit slightly, but hardly so as to make a noticeable impression upon it. The report shows that the New York & Queens County road owes the Interborough Rapid Transit Company $2,253,226 and all affiliated companies $2,311,889.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The daily Consular and trade report for to-morrow notes the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained from the Bureau of Manufactures, care of Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

4,189—SUGAR MILL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.—An American Consular officer in a Latin-American country has forwarded a set of specifications for a 100,000 bag sugar mill to be erected by a company in his district. The company desires estimates for two such sugar mills, and the successful contractor will probably get the contract for three others to be built after the erection of the first two, making a total of five mills with a capacity of 100,000 bags each. American manufacturers will be given every consideration in this matter, and it is suggested that they act promptly.

4,190—TELESCOPE FOR EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY.—A report from an American Consular officer in a European country states that a university in his district will require in the near future a mammoth telescope, costing at least $50,000, and the rector is anxious to communicate with American manufacturers. It is the ambition of the university to have an instrument as costly and as large as any in the world. Negotiations have been pending with European firms, but no purchase will be made until American concerns are heard from. All communications should be addressed to the rector.

4,191—AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—An American Consular officer writes that the report of a European farmer's congress, that came to the United States to study agricultural machinery, was of such a favorable character that the present congress has asked the local Government for funds to bring over samples of the latest American labor-saving farm machinery. American manufacturers of farm machinery are advised to correspond with the Secretary of the orrganization in question. English may be employed.

4,192—TYPEWRITERS.—An American Consul in Africa reports that the Governor General of a province in that country has appointed a committee to decide on the best typewriter on the market, which will henceforth be furnished uniformly to all departments of the provincial government.

4,193—BARBED WIRE.—A report from an American Consul in a European country states that the Ministry of War will, within the next month or so, invite tenders for the supply of about 1,000,000 meters (3,280,000 feet) of barbed wire suitable for military purposes, the barbs not more than 2 to 2½ inches apart. As there are different formalities and conditions to be fulfilled in connection with the lodging of the offers it is advisable that intending bidders should forward samples of wire and their quotations to a certain firm, which will readily give them further information needed. Prices should be quotcd c. i. f. certain city.

4,194—AMERICAN STUMP PULLERS IN GERMANY.—A German importer of high standing advises an American Consular officer in that country that he is very favorably impressed with descriptions of American stump pullers which he has seen. To introduce the articles it will be necessary to publish catalogues in the German language, which he will do if American firms will supply cuts, after which he will send the catalogues to all persons likely to be interested. Manufacturers must agree, however, to refer inquiries to him, or, in other words, they must give him the agency for Germany and neighboring countries for three years.

4,195—INTERLAYERS WANTED IN RUSSIA.—A Russian business man advises an American Consular officer that he wishes to secure the agency for an American interlayer similar to samples which he furnishes, and which are on file in the Bureau of Manufactures. The merchant desires quotations c. i. f. some Russian seaport for 1-6MM. interlayers, size 1 by 5 meters. It is stated that a large business is now being done in this line from which large profits are made, and it is probable that the trade can be greatly extended through this energetic agent, who furnishes references. Correspondence should be in German.

4,196—SCALES FOR WEIGHING CARS.—An American Consular officer in Western Europe reports that a firm in his district handling iron safes and scales wishes to secure the agency for an American firm manufacturing scales for weighing freight cars. The firm is particularly interested in a scale built upon railway tracks, and so arranged that there is no break in the rails where the car enters and leaves the weighing platform.

ROCK ISLAND SELLS THE FRISCO LINE

Transfers $28,634,000 Common Stock, All It Held, to B. F. Yoakum and Associates.

EDWIN HAWLEY IN THE DEAL

Winchell Now President of the Frisco —Yoakum Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The separation of the St. Louis & San Francisco from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was accomplished yesterday through the sale and delivery to B. F. Yoakum and his associates, including Edwin Hawley, of the $28,634,900 common stock of the 'Frisco held by the Rock Island and pledged by it as security for its 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds. With the closing of this deal announcement was made of the resignation of B. L. Winchell as President of the Rock Island and his election to the Presidency of the 'Frisco line.

A formal statement issued in behalf of the Rock Island made no reference to the terms of sale, and B. F. Yoakum refused to divulge them yesterday. An absence of all information on this point left the financial district to its own conjectures regarding the proportion which the price paid by Mr. Yoakum and his associates for this 'Frisco stock bore to the price paid for it by the Rock Island when it acquired control of the 'Frisco in 1903. Neither was any information given regarding the status of the 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds under which this 'Frisco stock was pledged. It was learned, however, that the Rock Island has deposited with the Central Trust Company, trustee for the collateral trust bondholders, sufficient cash to pay off the outstanding $17,364,000 bonds at 102½ and interest up to the date of payment, which will be fixed in a redemption notice to be issued by the Rock Island Railroad under the clause in the indenture giving the road the option to pay off the bonds at this price upon sixty days' notice. This notice will shortly be given by the company. Meanwhile, under the terms of the issue, the company has withdrawn the 'Frisco stock and delivered it to the new owners of the property.

What It Cost the Rock Island.

Besides the $17,364,000 of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad 5 per cent. bonds, the Rock Island Company issued in payment of the $28,634,900 of 'Frisco common stock at the time of purchase $19,328,557 of Rock Island common. The present market value of this Rock Island stock, with the stock quoted yesterday at 91 a share, is about $7,900,000. This added to the collateral trust bonds issued by the Rock Island and the interest paid out on these bonds by the Rock Island without having received any dividends on its holdings of 'Frisco common stock appears to indicate what the 'Frisco stock cost the Rock Island.

By the time the bonds are paid off, nearly seven years' interest will have been paid, amounting in round numbers to $6,000,000. To pay off the bonds at 102½ will call for about $17,800,000. These three items foot up $31,700,000 as the apparent cost to the Rock Island of the $28,634,900 of 'Frisco common stock. This is equivalent to over $110 a share. Though the price Mr. Yoakum and his associates paid was left unrevealed yesterday, bankers expressed the belief that the figure was nowhere near $110 a share.

'Frisco first preferred stock, which is paying dividends at the rate of 4 per cent., sold yesterday at 71, and the second preferred, which is entitled to 4 per cent. dividends ahead of the common, sold at 50½. The common has never paid a dividend. These figures were taken yesterday as indicating that the Rock Island has got less than the Rock Island paid Mr. Yoakum and his associates in 1903 for this same stock.

The election of H. U. Mudge as President of the Rock Island and the election of new Executive Committees for the Rock Island and the 'Frisco were announced along with the sale of the 'Frisco in this official statement:

The Rock Island's Announcement.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company of Iowa to-day sold and delivered to Mr. B. F. Yoakum and others common stock of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, representing the controlling interest, and being all the shares of stock which the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has heretofore owned in that company. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company was held this morning, proper authority was given, and the transaction was later in the day closed.

One of the reasons for the sale was the legal advantage, if not necessity, of a separation of the Rock Island & 'Frisco properties, a question having been raised both by the Federal and certain other State governments as to the two roads being parallel and competing. The Rock Island & 'Frisco Railroads will henceforth be operated as separate properties, there having been a complete legal severance of all relations heretofore existing between them. Notwithstanding this the friendliest feelings exist between those in control of the two roads, and it is intended that they shall be operated to the mutual advantage of both wherever it may properly be done.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, held this morning, the following were elected as the Executive Committee of the company: D. G. Reid, W. H. Moore, U. H. Moore, F. L. Hine, R. A. Jackson, H. U. Mudge, E. S. Moore.

The following officers were elected: D. G. Reid, Chairman of Executive Committee; R. A. Jackson, Vice Chairman of Executive Committee; H. U. Mudge, President.

The meeting adjourned until to-morrow for the election of additional officers and the transaction of other routine business.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company held this morning the following were elected as the Executive Committee of the company: B. F. Yoakum, Edwin Hawley, B. L. Winchell, James Campbell, Frank Trumbull, E. V. R. Thayer, Thomas H. Wenman.

The following officers were elected: B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of Executive Committee; B. L. Winchell, President.

The meeting adjourned until to-morrow for the election of additional officers and the transaction of other routine business.

Associated with Mr. Yoakum in the purchase of the 'Frisco besides Edwin Hawley are Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, James Campbell of St. Louis and interests connected with the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—If Federal intervention has been planned to accomplish the disassociation of the Rock Island and the Frisco line, such a movement did not have its inception in the Inter-State Commerce Commission. One of the Commissioners said to-night that the combination of the Rock Island and Frisco lines had not been discussed by that body in three years.

Members of the commission say that Mr. Yoakum is known to be greatly interested in the development of the Southwest, and by getting back the Frisco, which he turned over to the Rock Island a few years ago, he hopes, through a connection with the Seaboard Air Line at Birmingham, to carry a large portion of the traffic which now goes through the St. Louis gateway.

TOLEDO & IRONTON DEFAULTS.

Otto Bannard and Others Acting as a Committee for Bondholders.

The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, yesterday defaulted the December interest on its general lien and divisional first mortgage 4 per cent bonds. In September the coupon on the bonds of the Ohio Southern Division was defaulted. A number of the divisional first mortgage bondholders have requested Otto T. Bannard, Chairman; Sidney C. Borg and Philip J. Goodhart to act as a committee to protect the interests of all of the holders of those bonds, who may become parties to an agreement which has been filed with the New York Trust Company. Holders of the bonds should deposit them with that trust company before Dec. 22, and the bonds should carry the December and subsequent coupons.

This is the same committee which successfully served the interests of bondholders during a previous reorganization.

NATIONAL CITY BANK'S DEBT.

$116.01 for Taxes Overlooked—Lien Might Be Sold If It Weren't Paid.

The National City Bank owes the city $116.01, and unless it were paid before next week the Department of Finance, if it followed the usual course, would sell a lien for the amount on the bank's new home.

The indebtedness of the bank includes $56.19 overlooked in 1900 in the special franchise tax column, which probably represents some company controlled by the bank, and items in the real estate column running back for eight years and aggregating $59.82.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

			Decrease.
ANN ARBOR—			
3d week Nov..	$37,270	$39,328	$2,057
July 1-Nov. 21.	800,604	805,652	5,048
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—			
3d week Nov..	28,327	35,809	7,481
July 1-Nov. 21.	648,036	701,482	52,546

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for October—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Mileage op....	300.41	300.41	
Gross	370,630	314,478	$48,723
Exp. and taxes.	263,981	233,832	291,374
Net	106,649	80,646	57,349
4 months gross.	1,285,004	1,199,071	1,417,903
Exp. and taxes.	971,421	906,712	1,178,852
4 months net...	315,583	298,359	239,051

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for October—

Gross	2,593,776	2,222,773	2,460,410
Exp. and taxes.	1,617,065	1,500,804	1,784,470
Net	886,681	722,169	675,934
4 months gross.	8,334,509	7,443,285	8,524,840
Exp. and taxes.	6,124,614	5,697,170	6,975,399
4 months net...	2,209,894	1,746,115	1,549,441

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC receivers report for October—

			July 1,
	Oct., '09.	Oct., '08.	Oct. 31.
Gross	237,438	$32,169	
Expenses	101,139	642,069	
Net	76,298	190,100	
Other income	10,816	33,506	
Total income	87,114	223,606	

BOSTON & MAINE for October—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Total oper. rev.	3,914,354	3,602,371	311,983
Total oper. exp.	2,597,888	2,350,104	247,284
Net oper. rev.	1,316,966	1,252,267	64,699
Outside op. net.	8,883	9,663	†780
Total net rev.	1,325,849	1,261,930	63,919
Taxes	180,636	138,918	41,718
Oper. income...	1,145,213	1,123,013	22,200
Other income ..	25,812	22,036	3,104
Total income ..	1,170,025	1,145,049	19,095
Chs. skg. fd. &c.	649,790	665,327	†15,537
Surplus	525,235	490,603	34,632
July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Total oper. rev.	15,373,202	14,045,075	1,528,127
Total oper. exp.	10,259,794	9,559,199	1,005,595
Net oper. rev.	5,313,408	4,485,876	827,532
Outside op., net.	46,791	46,424	367
Total net rev..	5,360,199	4,532,300	827,899
Taxes	670,769	552,107	118,662
Oper. income...	4,689,429	3,980,192	709,237
Other income...	156,316	155,170	1,146
Total income...	4,845,746	4,135,363	710,383
Chs. skg. fd. &c.	2,570,777	2,606,829	†47,052
Surplus	2,285,988	1,528,532	757,436

†Decrease

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for October—

Mileage	1,249	1,249	.....
Total op. rev...	943,023	810,689	132,333
Total op. exp...	568,295	543,035	25,260
Net op. rev.....	374,727	267,654	107,073
Outside op., deb.	1,145	868	277
Total net rev...	372,382	266,785	105,597
Taxes	21,625	21,225	400
Op. income.....	350,757	245,560	105,197
July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Total op. rev...	3,238,448	2,923,877	312,571
Total op. exp...	2,069,708	1,924,044	175,663
Net op. rev.....	1,138,740	1,001,832	136,907
Outside op., net.	932	*c,829	*1,896
Total net rev...	1,139,673	1,044,662	135,010
Taxes	86,500	83,071	3,428
Op. income.....	1,053,173	921,590	131,582

†Decrease. *Decrease.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for October—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Mileage	337	337	.....
Gross	799,454	665,790	807,095
Exp. and taxes.	519,497	478,960	636,137
Net	279,957	186,830	170,958
Gross, 4 mos...	2,887,901	2,617,649	3,120,777
Exp. and taxes.	1,919,476	1,867,359	2,472,812
Net, 4 mos.....	967,525	750,290	647,965

DETROIT & MACKINAC for October—

Mileage	347	347	.....
Gross	108,843	93,407	112,795
Exp. and taxes.	73,480	70,908	83,212
Net	35,592	22,501	29,583
Gross, 4 mos...	425,292	387,871	451,323
Exp. and taxes.	302,592	271,279	344,997
Net, 4 mos.....	122,700	116,592	106,326

HOCKING VALLEY for October—

Gross	754,861	661,505	658,935
Exp. and taxes.	413,407	425,150	470,092
Net	341,454	236,355	188,243
Other income...	9,202	94,197	63,340
Total income...	350,655	330,552	251,583
Charges	35,282	98,781	91,314
Surplus	255,374	231,771	160,269
Gross, 4 mos...	2,663,082	2,455,451	2,655,410
Exp. and taxes.	1,488,154	1,463,700	1,732,936
Net, 4 mos.....	1,174,928	991,751	922,474
Other income...	11,430	130,138	281,741
Total income...	1,186,358	1,121,889	1,204,215
Charges	382,203	394,667	355,012
Surp., 4 mos....	804,155	727,222	849,203

ERIE for month of October—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Gross revenue...	5,180,084	4,896,258	283,826
Oper. exp. and taxes	3,475,905	3,440,197	35,708
Oper. income...	1,704,179	1,456,061	248,118

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year, also one-twelfth of the annual depreciation of equipment.

Four months ended Oct. 31:

Gross revenue..	18,804,511	17,791,269	1,103,272
Oper. exp. and taxes	13,424,327	12,881,267	543,060
Oper. income....	5,470,213	4,910,001	560,211

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN, including the Wilkesbarre & Eastern, for October—

Gross revenue..	326,380	294,822	31,558
Oper. exp. and taxes	229,881	202,385	27,496
Oper. income...	96,499	92,436	4,062

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year, also one-twelfth of the annual depreciation of equipment.

Four months ended Oct. 31:

Gross revenue..	1,128,371	1,031,126	97,244
Oper. exp. and taxes	834,223	729,732	104,490
Oper. income....	294,148	301,394	*7,246

LEHIGH VALLEY report, as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for October—

Mileage	1,441.11	1,445.73	*4.62
Total oper. rev..	3,344,379	3,227,458	116,021
Total oper. exp.	1,881,845	1,836,838	45,006
Net oper. rev....	1,462,534	1,390,619	71,915
Outside op., net.	33,056	25,667	7,389
Total net revs..	1,495,591	1,416,286	79,304
Taxes	94,600	85,600	9,000
Oper. income....	1,400,991	1,330,686	70,304

July 1 to Oct. 31:

Total oper. rev..	11,912,704	11,514,663	398,041
Total oper. exp.	7,100,025	7,073,698	86,326
Net oper. rev...	4,752,679	4,440,965	311,714
Outside op., net.	54,197	282	54,480
Total net revs..	4,806,877	4,440,682	366,194
Taxes	378,400	342,400	36,000
Oper. income....	4,428,477	4,098,282	330,194

*Decrease.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for October—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	4,679,790	4,325,488	4,548,531
Exp. and taxes.	2,750,928	2,770,008	3,321,047
Net	1,928,832	1,553,479	1,227,484
4 mos. gross....	16,817,743	15,608,235	17,290,300
Exp. and taxes.	10,478,013	10,411,940	12,846,969
4 mos. net.....	6,339,130	5,196,286	4,443,331

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY reports comparison of earnings and expenses for the month of October and ten months ended Oct. 31, 1909, with the same period of 1908, as follows:

	October. Increase.	10 Mos. Increase.
Gross	116,135	850,500
Expenses	37,810	155,074
Net	78,325	694,526

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for October—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	2,856,104	2,824,647	2,371,418
Exp. and taxes.	1,626,381	1,762,368	1,617,604
Net	1,229,722	1,062,279	953,814
Other inc	4,363	1,058	5,729
Total inc	1,234,086	1,063,937	959,543
Charges, rents, add. and bet*.	522,598	545,393	520,037
Surplus	711,487	518,543	438,606
4 mos. gross....	9,425,146	9,205,482	9,363,026
Exp. and taxes.	6,169,604	6,522,242	5,880,952
4 mos. net.....	3,255,542	2,743,190	3,482,074
Other inc	13,636	21,522	118,535
Total inc	3,269,179	2,764,712	3,600,609
Charges, rents, add. and bet*.	1,974,415	1,989,659	1,989,827
4 mos. surplus..	1,294,764	775,053	1,610,778

*There were also additions and betterments made outside of Texas, July 1 to Oct. 31, 1909, amounting to $635,625, and charged to improvement fund.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for October—

Lines east of Pittsburg, (directly operated:)			
Gross	14,775,884	12,794,084	15,361,184
Expenses ...	9,660,998	8,750,798	10,942,098
Net	5,112,886	4,043,286	4,418,486
10 mos. gross.	125,219,554	111,830,754	130,075,954
Expenses ...	88,392,193	80,186,763	100,749,165
10 mos. net...	36,827,391	31,643,991	38,320,791
Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, (directly oprated:)			
Gross			1,511,000
Expenses			841,500
Net			669,500
10 mos. gross.			10,733,500
Expenses			7,217,000
Net			3,516,500

Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington:

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	1,564,391	1,449,491	1,667,291
Expenses	932,755	865,955	998,355
Net	631,636	583,536	668,936
10 mos. gross...	14,631,387	13,403,087	14,497,187
Expenses	10,738,565	10,069,165	11,194,265
10 mos. net....	3,892,822	3,333,922	3,302,922

Northern Central:

Gross	1,245,307	1,115,707	1,280,707
Expenses	799,334	820,984	944,234
Net	445,973	294,773	336,473
10 mos. gross...	10,071,571	9,404,371	11,238,771
Expenses	7,929,893	7,159,893	8,880,693
10 mos. net.....	2,141,678	2,244,478	2,358,078

West Jersey & Seashore:

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	437,630	392,030	462,630
Expenses	398,092	356,792	406,092
Net	39,538	35,238	56,538
10 mos. gross..	5,175,121	4,820,721	5,160,731
Expenses	3,639,126	3,621,626	3,885,336
10 mos net.....	1,485,995	1,199,095	1,275,395

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Generally Firm, Though Except in a Few Copper, Trading Is Dull.

CHICAGO SUBWAY RECOVERS

After Selling Down to 3⅛ the Shares Recover to the Opening Level, 4½—Boston Copper Active and Strong.

While the general tone on the Curb was firm yesterday, trading among the coppers, which, of course, make up the bulk of the market, was in small volume. Boston Copper was one of the few issues to show anything like the volume of business which appeared at the beginning of the recent rise. Transactions of 12,000 shares were reported at prices between 19¾ and 20⅞, the close being at 20⅜. Nevada Consolidated closed even with the opening levels, at 27, although trading totaled 7,500 shares. Miami Copper was strong and unusually active, reporting transactions of 7,800 shares from 17½ to 18⅝, the close being at 18⅜. Chicago Subway, on the news that interest had not been paid on the first lien bonds, made a new low record. From the opening, at 4½, the price dropped to 3⅛, but at the close was back again at the opening level. Transactions reported totaled 8,500.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
29..	Am. Tobacco.	415	425	415	420
500..	Bay State Gas.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,700..	June Oil.....	49	50	49	50
200..	Manhat. Tran.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
52..	Standard Oil..	660	664	660	664
172..	Unit. Cig. Mfg.	†7⅞	†7⅞	†7⅞	78

RAILROADS.

9,000..	Chi. N. W. rts	14⅜	14¾	14	14½
8,500..	Chi. Sub.....	4½	4½	3⅛	4½
176..	Mo. Pac. rts...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
185..	St. L. & S. F. when released.	45	45	45	45
200..	So. Shore Trac.	49⅜	49¾	49⅜	49¾

MINING STOCKS.

12,000..	Boston Cop....	19⅝	20⅞	19¾	20¾
1,800..	Braden Cop...	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
435..	Brit. Col. Cop.	7	7	6⅞	7
2,100..	Butte Coalit..	29	29¾	29	29½
850..	*Carisa	58	59½	58	59½
1,200..	Chino Cop.....	8⅝	8½	8⅜	8½
3,500..	*Cobalt Cent..	26½	27	26½	27
5,000..	Colonial Silver	½	½	7-16	7-16
2,500..	*Comb. Frac..	50	50	48	48
4,000..	Con. A. Sm....	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16
1,400..	Cumb.-Ely M.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
700..	D.-Daly Cop..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,500..	Gila

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25 National Surety Co.
5M Texas Co. Conv. 6%.
10M Barrett Mfg. Deb. 5%.
For Sale
25 U. S. Industrial Alcohol Com.
100 American Coal Products.
15 Knickerbocker Trust.
15 Trust Co. of America.
20 Citizens' Trust, (B'klyn.)
10 Battery Park Nat. Bank.
25 Pope Manufacturing Pfd.
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. 4996-7-8 Broad. 52 Beaver St.

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Guaranty Trust
Metropolitan Trust
First National Bank
Chase National Bank
National Copper Bank
American Exchange Nat'l Bank
Fourth Nat'l Bank (Rights)
Internat. Banking Corporation
Dealt In.
CHAS. H. CARRUTHERS & CO.
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N. Y. & Jersey R. R. 1st 5s, 1932.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

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WABASH ISSUES FEATURE

Rise Sharply on Reports of New Control—December Payments and Current Gold Exports Affect Money.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was in the direction of further recovery from the weakness characteristic of the dealings throughout last week and on Monday of the present week. There were no developments in the financial situation itself over night to account for the general strength of prices; a strike of switchmen, which involves practically all of the railroads in the Northwest operating between Chicago and the Pacific Coast and which must, if prolonged, cause much loss, was one of the overnight developments, while the business day itself witnessed an advance in call money to 6 per cent. The formal announcement of the sale of the Rock Island holdings of St. Louis & San Francisco, which carries control of the latter property, had, of course, been plainly foreshadowed by the events of the past ten days, and therefore had little direct influence upon the course of the market. An offer of additional Chicago & Northwestern stock to present holders had no general effect whatever, but was distinctly depressing, so far as Chicago & Northwestern shares were concerned. The reasons for the strength of securities were, therefore, to be found in the more or less technical market factors existing on the Exchange. Among these were the extension of the short covering movement, which served to strengthen prices on Tuesday, and a more or less noticeable veering of sentiment toward greater cheerfulness. Possibly the more hopeful view taken of the financial outlook in respect to legislation and litigation in corporation matters was due to some extent to Washington dispatches quoting Speaker Cannon as certain that nothing disturbing to "business interests" would transpire at the coming session of Congress. In addition to this there was current an unconfirmed report to the effect that proceedings before the Supreme Court in the Tobacco case would be put over until February, and in the present state of speculative opinion such a postponement of an important case was, of course, not without its influence. The final rally in prices, following what appeared to be a bearish demonstration, was initiated by a sharp rise in Wabash shares, the heavy buying of which was accompanied by a revival of reports of the entrance of new interests into the property.

Preparations for the December disbursements were responsible for the day's rise in call money to 6 per cent., the financing necessary to the unusually heavy payments this year having coincided with extraordinary demands for gold from South America, addressed to our bankers owing to the money position in London, where such requirements are usually met. While somewhat higher rates than those recently prevailing are looked for in call money for a few days, with the return of dividend and interest funds to banking channels, relaxation is expected. Now that the Lords have definitely rejected the Budget, the policy of the Bank of England as regards its discount becomes a matter of extreme interest.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Massachusetts Electric Companies.
ANNUAL MEETINGS.
American Cotton Oil Co.
American Steel Foundries Co.
SPECIAL MEETING.
Jamaica Sea View Realty Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 5 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days, 4¾ per cent. for ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 3⅞ per cent., unchanged; Paris, 2⅝ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4⅛ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $432,398,615; balances, $16,667,189; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $242,357.

The local banks have lost $2,947,000 in the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was strong, with demand quoted at $4.8770@$4.8775, sixty days at $4.84¼, and cables at $4.8820@$4.8825.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15⅝ less 3-32@5.15⅝ less 3-64 for cables, 5.16¼ less 1-32@5.16¼ for sight, and 5.18¾ less 5-64@5.18¾ less 1-32 for sixty days; reichsmarks, 95 7-16 less 1-32@95 7-16 plus 1-64 for cables, 95 5-16 less 1-64@95 5-16 plus 1-32 for sight, and 94 9-16@94 11-16 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 8@10c discount; Chicago, 30c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; St. Paul, 30c discount; Savannah, buying, $1.50 discount; selling, par; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver, 1-16d lower in London, at 23¾d per ounce, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 51⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43@44c.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Another small movement in Lehigh stock in the local stock market overshadowed all else in importance to-day. Nearly 50,000 shares were dealt in, the price leaping from 96⅛ at the close last night to 103⅝, when the heavy buying slackened and the price rapidly went off to 98¾, with trading dull. Renewed activity came in the last hour, and the quotation was quickly forced up again to 101, where it closed with a net gain of nearly $5 a share.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Cement	39½	39½	39½
655	Am. Milling	1¼	1 5-16	1¼
20	Am. Tel. & Tel	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝
720	Cambria Steel	46½	46	46½
10	Col. Fuel & Iron	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
250	Con. Tract. N. J	77	77	77
275	Elec. Storage	57	55⅞	56½
155	Gen. Asphalt	24	24	24
10	Hunt B. T. pf	27	27	27
370	Lake Sup. Corp	27½	27	27½
123	Lehigh Navigation	113	113	113
514	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	114	113	113
49,555	Lehigh Valley	103⅜	96¼	101
52	Minehill	61½	61½	61½
1	North Penn	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,012	Pennsylvania	65½	64⅞	64⅞
3,725	Penn. warrants	15	14½	14⅝
23	Penn. Salt Mfg.	106½	106	106
31	Penn. Salt Mfg. war.	6½	6	6
572	Phila. Electric	13	12⅞	12⅞
312	Phila. Rapid T	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
6,305	Reading	85	83⅞	84 7-16
40	Wabash	21	21	21
15	Rep. I. & S	45	45	45
500	Rock Island	40⅝	39¾	40⅝
100	Southern Ry	31	31	31
20	Tenn. Copper	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
850	Tonopah Mining	6 9-16	6½	6½
465	Union Traction	52¼	52	52
6,405	U. S. Steel	88	86¾	87⅝
10	Welsbach	40	40	40
40	Wabash	21	21	21
412	Warwick I. & S	11	11	11
	Land Coal	96½	96½	96½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday.

Total sales Dec. 1, 1909 862,358
From Jan. 1, 1909 197,798,795
Corresponding period last year 175,985,365

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1½	15⅝	1,300	Allis-Chalmers	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
53¾	54	800	Allis-Chalmers pf	53¼	54	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅝
87⅛	87⅜	99,200	*Amalgamated Cop	85⅞	87¼	85½	87¼	+2
47	48	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	47	47	47	47	...
45	45½	700	Am. Beet Sugar	44½	45½	44½	45¼	+1¼
92	94½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
13⅜	13⅞	1,400	Am. Can	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ½
83⅜	84	1,500	Am. Can pf	83	83⅞	83	83¾	+ ¼
72	72⅜	2,200	Am. Car & Foundry	71	72½	71	72½	+1½
65½	66	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	65½	65⅞	65	65⅞	+ ¼
8¼	8½	100	Am. Hide & Leather	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
44	45	125	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1
25⅞	26½	10	Am. Ice Securities	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	...
39½	40	552	*Am. Linseed pf	39½	39⅞	39½	39½	+1
60	60¾	700	Am. Locomotive	59¾	60½	59¾	60¼	+ ⅞
114⅞	115	100	Am. Locomotive pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
6	7	300	Am. Malt	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
40¼	42	1,010	Am. Malt. pf	38½	40	38½	40	+1
97⅛	97¼	13,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	96¼	97⅜	96¼	97⅛	+ ⅞
110	110¼	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+ ⅜
63⅞	64⅛	400	Am. Steel Foundries	63¾	64⅛	63¾	64	+ ⅛
117⅜	118¼	4,200	Am. Sugar Ref. x d	116	118⅜	116	118¼	+1½
140¾	141	2,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	140½	141	140½	140⅝	+ ⅛
84	34¾	100	Am. Woolen	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅝
48⅝	48⅞	4,150	*Anaconda Cop. Min	47⅝	48⅝	47½	48⅜	+1½
119	119⅛	9,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	118⅞	119⅜	118⅝	119⅛	+ ½
104⅜	104½	600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	104½	104½	104⅜	104⅜	...
132½	133¼	800	Atlantic Coast Line	133	133½	133	133	...
115¼	115⅜	3,300	Baltimore & Ohio	115⅛	115⅜	115	115¼	+ ¼
91½	93	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92	92	92	92	...
78⅝	78¼	4,670	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77⅞	78½	77⅝	78½	+1
178	178¼	500	Canadian Pacific	178¼	178½	178	178	...
45⅞	46	5,225	Central Leather Co	45⅞	46½	45⅞	46	+ ⅜
107¾	108¼	700	Cent. Leather Co. pf	108¼	108¼	107⅝	107⅝	− ¼
310	315	1,150	Central R. R. of N. J	304½	313	304⅜	313	+8
86	86¼	6,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	86¼	86½	85⅝	86	+ ¼
19½	20	100	Chi. Gt. West. 3d pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	− ¼
154⅞	155	9,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	154	155¼	153⅜	155	+1
171⅜	172⅛	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	172	172	171	171⅞	+ ⅝
176	176½	7,950	Chi. & Northwestern	179	179½	175	176½	−2½
74⅜	75	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	74	74	74	74	− ½
109½	110	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	105	105	104⅞	105	...
49½	49⅝	4,550	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48¾	50	48¾	49¾	+1⅛
55¼	55½	200	Colorado & Southern	55	55	54¾	54¾	− ⅛
81	81½	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	81	81	81	81	...
87¼	88	2,000	Col. & Hock. C. & I	86½	87¼	86¼	87	+2
148	148¼	7,900	Consolidated Gas	147⅝	148¾	147½	148¼	+ ⅜
21⅝	22	1,400	Corn Products Ref	21¼	22	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
84	85¼	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	85	85	85	85	+ ½
182½	183¼	700	Delaware & Hudson	182⅝	183	182¼	182½	+2⅜
48	48⅛	600	Denver & Rio Grande	47⅝	48	47⅜	48	+1
84½	84⅞	200	Den. & Rio Grande pf	84½	84⅞	84	84	− ½
62	64½	34	Detroit United Ry	62	62	62	62	...
36	36¾	500	*Distillers' Securities	36½	37	36	36¾	+ ⅞
14⅝	15½	300	Duluth, S. S. & A	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	+ ½
33	33⅛	700	Erie	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	47½	100	Erie 1st pf	47	47	47	47	+ ½
39	39½	100	Erie 2d pf	39	39	39	39	+ ½
87	89	100	Federal M. & S. pf	88	88	88	88	...
92½	93	200	General Chemical	92	92⅞	92	92⅞	− ⅛
104	105	200	General Chem. pf	105	105	104¼	104¼	− ¾
180½	161¼	805	General Electric	160¾	161½	160¾	161½	+1⅝
141½	141¾	4,300	Great Northern pf	141⅜	141¾	140¾	141⅝	+ ⅛
77⅞	78¼	2,000	*G. N. certs. ore prop	78½	79	77⅞	78	− ⅛
84⅛	86	400	Havana Electric	84½	85¼	84½	85¼	+ ⅝
142	145½	200	Illinois Central	145⅜	146	145¾	146	...
23	23¼	9,500	Interborough-Met	22⅞	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
55½	55¾	2,600	Interborough-Met. pf	55	55⅝	55	55¼	+ ⅛
107¼	107½	1,300	Int. Harvester	106	107¼	106½	107¼	+2⅛
14½	14⅝	100	Int. Paper	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	...
58	59	100	Int. Paper pf	59	59	59	59	− ½
50¼	51	2,500	Int. Steam Pump	49⅜	50⅜	49⅜	50¼	+1¼
27⅝	28	300	Iowa Central	28	28	27⅜	27⅝	+ ½
49⅜	50¼	900	Iowa Central pf	49	50½	49	50¼	+1⅜
80	80½	100	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	80	80	80	80	...
43⅞	44	3,200	Kansas City South	42⅞	44	42⅜	44	+1¼
8½	10	100	Keokuk & Des M	9½	9½	9½	9¼	+1
109⅝	109⅞	2,600	Lacledé Gas	109½	109⅞	109½	109⅝	+ ¼
150	150½	4,800	Louisville & Nash	149⅝	151	149¾	150⅛	+ ⅛
91⅝	93½	500	Mackay Cos	92	92¼	92	92	+1
76¼	76⅝	100	Mackay Cos. pf	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
7½	7¾	1,100	Mercantile Marine	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	25	800	Mercantile Marine pf	24½	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
134	134⅛	600	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	133⅜	134½	133⅜	134½	+1
47⅞	48	6,050	Mo., Kansas & Texas	47½	48	47½	47⅝	+ ⅝
70½	70¾	1,400	Missouri Pacific	69¾	70¼	69¾	70	+1
117¼	117⅝	2,800	*Nat. Biscuit Co	115½	117¼	115½	117¼	+3¼
22	22½	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22½	22½	22½	22½	+1
88	88	200	Nat. Lead Co	87¾	87¾	87½	87½	+ ½
55	55⅝	100	N. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
21⅝	21¾	800	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	21¼	21	21¼	21½	
92	92½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1½
126⅞	127	10,600	N. Y. Central	126⅜	127½	126⅜	127	+ ⅝
64	67	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	− ⅞
154½	155½	400	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	155½	155½	155	155	...
45⅞	46¼	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	46	46⅜	46	46¼	+ ¼
92½	93	4,000	Norfolk & Western	92	92⅞	91½	92⅜	+ ⅛
80⅛	80½	5,600	North American	78½	81	78½	80⅛	+2½
143	143¼	7,000	Northern Pacific	143	143½	142⅜	143	− ⅛
44⅝	44¾	2,010	Pacific Mail	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	...
48	48⅞	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel	49	49	49	49	+ ½
129⅝	129¾	23,287	Pennsylvania R. R	130¼	130¾	129⅝	129¾	− ¼
112⅜	113⅛	1,230	People's Gas, Chi	112⅝	113½	112⅝	113¼	+ ⅜
26¾	27	5,200	Pittsburg Coal	26½	27⅜	26½	27	+ ⅛
66	68	300	Pittsburg Coal pf	67	67	67	67	− ½
51¼	51½	600	Pressed Steel Car	50¼	51¼	50¼	51¼	+ ⅛
105½	106	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	104⅞	104⅞	104½	104⅞	− ⅛
50	50¼	200	*R'way Steel Spring	50	50	50	50	+1
169⅞	170	296,500	Reading	167¼	170¼	167¼	170	+3
...	...	1,500	Reading 2d pf	100	100⅞	100	100⅞	+ ⅞
46	46¼	3,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	45½	46	45	46	+1
105½	105⅞	320	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	105⅝	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅝
40⅞	41	25,800	Rock Island Co	39⅝	41	39⅝	41	+1½
85½	86	9,300	Rock Island Co. pf	84½	86½	84½	85½	+1⅞
20	21	200	St. Jo. & Grand Isl	20	20	20	20	...
38	42	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	40	40	40	40	...
71	71½	600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	69¾	71½	69¾	71½	+ ⅝
59¾	59½	11,035	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	56	59½	56	59½	+4
34½	34⅝	10,300	St. Louis Southwest	33¾	34⅝	33¾	34½	+ ⅝
75⅝	76	5,500	St. Louis Southw. pf	74½	75¾	74½	75⅝	+1⅝
86½	88	200	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I	87	87	87	87	+ ½
117½	120	50	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	120	120	120	120	...
128⅝	128¾	10,000	Southern Pacific	128⅝	128¾	128¼	128⅝	+ ⅜
31	31½	3,100	Southern R'way ext	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ½
68¼	68¾	250	South. R'way pf., ext	68½	68½	68¼	68½	+ ½
38¼	38⅝	400	Tennessee Copper	38	38½	38	38¼	+ ⅜
34⅝	35	1,000	Texas & Pacific	34¼	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	1,020	Third Avenue	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	...
52⅞	53½	400	Toledo, St. L. & W	52⅞	53¼	52⅞	53¼	...
68½	69	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	69	69	69	69	...
110½	110½	100	Twin City Rap. Tran	110½	110¼	110½	110½	...
12½	13	50	Union Bag & Paper	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
199½	199⅝	37,800	Union Pacific x d	199	199⅝	198⅜	199⅝	+1¼
101½	101⅝	200	Union Pacific pf	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	− ⅛
41⅜	42½	200	United Rys. Invest	41⅜	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+1⅝
71½	72	300	United Rys. Invest.pf	71¾	72	71¾	72	+1½
32	33	500	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	32	32	32	32	− ¾
84	84½	120	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	84	84	84	84	...
100	105	10	U. S. Express	104	104	104	104	...
81¼	82	200	U. S. Realty & Imp	81⅛	81¼	81⅛	81¼	− ⅞
51	51½	900	U. S. Rubber	51	51⅝	51	51½	+ ⅛
115⅝	116½	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	116¼	116½	116¼	116¼	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	152,800	U. S. Steel	86¾	88⅛	86¾	88	+1½
123⅞	124	3,000	U. S. Steel pf	123½	124	123½	124	+1
58⅝	58¾	6,000	Utah Copper	59	59⅝	58⅜	59	+ ⅝
48	48¼	1,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	47	48	47	48	+1¼
122¾	122	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	122	122	122	122	− ½
22	27	125	Vulcan Detinning	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ½
75	85	570	Vulcan Detinning pf	82	82	75	77	−9½
21⅜	21⅞	8,800	Wabash	20¾	21⅞	20¾	21⅞	+1⅝
58½	58¼	35,000	Wabash pf	55	58¼	54¾	58¼	+3⅞
43½	44½	1,600	Western Md. 4th pd	43	43½	43	43½	...
77⅜	78	600	Western Union Tel	77¼	78	77¼	77¾	+1⅝
82½	83	1,400	Westinghouse E. & M	82⅞	83	82½	82½	− ½
130	136½	200	Westinghouse 1st pf	134	134	134	134	−2½
8¼	9	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
10	11	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¾

*Unlisted.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The local market was inactive to-day, with Lake Copper the feature. It opened at 63, and gradually dropped off until it touched 59 in the last half hour. Miami went above 18 on the distribution of the report that Greene Cananea, which is now a Cole-Ryan property, was negotiating to take over 100,000 shares of Miami, and that the price for this block of shares had been set at 25 by the General Development Company, which now controls Miami. Butte Coalition, Boston Consolidated, and North Butte were active and strong. The market closed steady and with stocks in good demand.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼
34,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100½	100½	100½
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	104	104	104
1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
5,000	Shannon 6s, full paid	110	110	110

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
42	Boston Elevated	131	131	131
50	Boston Suburban pf	76½	76½	76½
39	Boston & Albany	229	228	229
20	C. J. R. & U. S. Y. pf.	115	115	115
50	Mass. Electric	16	16	16
5	Mass. Electric pf	75¾	75¾	75¾
196	N. Y., N. H. & H.	155¾	155	155
2,846	N. Y., N. H. & H. rgts	5¼	5¼	5¼
3	Old Colony St. Ry	195	195	195
5	Rutland pf	30	30	30
200	Union Pacific	199⅜	199⅜	199⅜
83	West End	93½	93	93
40	West End pf	104¼	104¼	104¼

TELEPHONES.

1,097	American	141½	140½	140⅜
16	Mexican	2¾	2¾	2¾
8	Mexican pf	6	5	5
15	New England	135	135	135
25	Western pf	90	90	90

MISCELLANEOUS.

55	Am. Agr. Chem	48	47½	47½
28	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	102½	102½	102½
19	A. G. & W. I. pf	25½	25½	25½
3	Am. Pneu. Svc	8	8	8
100	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf	20¾	20½	20¾
410	Am. Sug. Rfg	118½	116¼	118
31	Am. Sug. Rfg. pf	118	117	118
159	Am. Woolen pf	103¼	102¾	103
40	Dom. Iron & Steel	68	68	68
5	Edison	249	249	249
55	Georgia Elec.	100	100	100
10	General Electric	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞
10	Mackay pf	77	77	77
195	Mass. Gas	76½	75⅝	76
100	Mass. Gas pf	90	90	90
5	Mergenthaler	218	218	218
152	N. E. Cotton Yarn	120¾	119½	120¾
70	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	110⅜	110	110
12	Pullman	191	190½	191
1,485	Rotary Ring	13½	10½	13½
75	Swift	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
4	Torrington pf	30	30	30
25	Torrington Class A	28½	28½	28½
47	United Fruit	150	149½	149¾
765	United Shoe	67	66½	66½
78	United Shoe pf	30	30	30
4,481	U. S. Steel	88¼	86¾	87⅝
31	U. S. Steel pf	124½	124½	124½
125	Wollaston Land	2¼	2	2

MINING.

1,250	Adventure	7¼	7	7¼
9,812	Amalgamated	87⅝	85¾	87⅛
300	Am. Zinc	36	35¾	35¾

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Sears-Roebuck common mounted to new high prices under persistent long buying by insiders and covering of shorts on the strength of the earnings and the belief that the stock will be placed on a 7 per cent. dividend basis at the next meeting of the Directors, and that before the end of six months it would be on a 10 per cent. basis. Illinois Brick reached 68. Subway displayed a disposition to pick up late in the day, and closed at 4⅛. Brick at the close was at 67¾. Match at 126, and Street's at 47¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
100	American Can pf

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Gould Interests and the Wabash.

People who know the attitude of Mr. Gould toward the Wabash are of opinion that it wouldn't be necessary for any group of interests that wanted to secure that property to go into the open market to get it. On several occasions negotiations have been carried on for the purchase of the Gould holdings of Wabash, and at no time has it been Mr. Gould's fault that a sale was not concluded. The Street was disposed to credit yesterday's reports regarding the entrance of new people into the Wabash more than it had earlier ones simply because of the recent sale of the Gould holdings of Western Union. As for the identity of the group which is supposed to be so anxious to secure Wabash, one guess has it that Mr. Hawley and his associates are concerned in it, and another that the Rock Island coterie are after the road. The buying of Lehigh Valley, which rose sensationally in Philadelphia yesterday, is assumed to come from the same source as that which influenced the rise in Wabash. One interesting report had it that an examination of the Lehigh Valley had been made in connection with the recent buying and that possibilities of very much higher dividends had been discovered. Another report had it that the head of a relatively small Western road was about to become President of the road.

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To Speak for the Copper Merger.

Indefinite rumors of an appeal by the copper people to Mr. Taft on behalf of their merger became concrete yesterday in a published statement that Charles F. Brooker, President of the American Brass Company, would go to Washington to urge on behalf of the consumers of copper the good points of the proposed merger. This statement had in its favor the fact that Mr. Brooker was largely instrumental in electing Mr. Taft, he having been a prominent member of the Republican National Committee and active in the financing of the last campaign.

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Exchange Seat Prices Holding Up.

A Stock Exchange seat was sold yesterday for $96,000. The fashion in which seats are holding around these figures seems to disclose very little anxiety on the part of those anxious to become members over the stock market outlook.

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Rock Island and the Lehigh.

In all the gossip of large acquisitions of Lehigh Valley by the "Rock Island crowd," as explaining the recent doings in that stock, the fact seems to have been lost sight of that Judge William H. Moore has been for some time the largest individual stockholder in the company, and that Daniel G. Reid, who was a close second, is understood to have largely increased his holdings since. There has been an important change in status among the stockholders as a natural result of the sales of the Lehigh shares held by other railroads. The Erie's sale of its 20,000 shares and the sale by the Central Railroad of New Jersey have, of course, facilitated the increase of their holdings by Judge Moore, Mr. Reid, and their associates. It has even been said that the Lackawanna, which shows no disposition to dispose of its 50,000 shares of Lehigh, has received offers for this block which might be traced to the same group.

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Hetty Green Taking 4 1-4 Per Cent.

Much of the four months' money which has been placed within the last two days with unexceptionable collateral has come from Hetty Green. She is said to be willing to take 4¼ per cent., provided the collateral deposited is restricted to a list of her choice. This rate is from ¼ to ½ per cent. below the quoted rate for four months' accommodation.

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Chicago Subway's Slump.

The silence of those in charge of the affairs of the Chicago Subway Company as to their plans for the future is the subject of loud complaint by the small stockholders, who as yet have had no knowledge of what is to become of the stock in the event of a receivership and a reorganization. Early in the Fall, when it first became known that the death of Mr. Harriman would mean a change in the financing of the property and that the Harriman estate was not willing, apparently, to continue taking notes in conjunction with the Armour interests, whenever new funds were needed, there was heavy selling of the stock. This unloading, with nothing but rumors behind it, found ready absorption below 10. While conferences were going on it was stated by interests identified with the property that a receivership had not been considered. Yesterday, when the December interest on the bonds was defaulted, without any explaining from the dominant interests, the stock made a new low level at 3½.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Weak on Bearish News and Closing of Mills by Strike—Cotton Market Awaiting Government Report

The wheat market, after a little irregularity at the opening, developed considerable weakness and sold down, losing all the advance of Tuesday, closing just a little over the low point. There was buying at the start on the strength of the Minneapolis market over the strike and the absence of deliveries in Chicago. The later developments in the strike situation were bearish, as it was shown that the interruption of traffic was interfering with the business of mills more than it was with the actual movement of wheat at the interior. The cables were weak and disappointing. Argentina news favorable, and the export trade amounted to only about 10 loads.

The Northwestern situation was the most important development. It was stated that part of the mills at Minneapolis had already closed, and the balance would close by night on account of the strike. The mills are not equipped with any facilities for running unless they are able to ship out without interruption. Later advices said that the strike simply precipitated closing earlier than had been expected. The mills are finding difficulty in getting shipping directions on flour owing to the filled-up state of the Eastern trade.

Corn was quiet and easier, reacting with wheat. There was also some pressure on the near by delivery, and the demand for cash corn was very quiet. The interior offerings of corn have recently been increasing, while the demand has been restricted. The trade is much mixed over the situation. There appears to be a strong bearish contingent, with apparently a good sized short interest in the market. Demand for cash corn is restricted on account of the quality, while offerings from the Eastern sections are liberal and the feeding demand not so urgent as hoped for.

Oats were quiet, with narrow changes. Prices showed a little easier tone with corn, but steadiness of cash oats tends to prevent selling.

Provisions were active and lower. There was a good deal of selling on stop orders and generally efforts to take profits. The recent advance apparently eliminated the short interest, leaving the market bare of support from this source, while live hog receipts were somewhat larger, and prices rapidly gave way under moderate selling orders.

NEW YORK FUTURES MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
Wheat—				
December	$1.15¼	$1.15	$1.15	$1.15
May	1.13	1.11⅞	1.12⅝	1.12⅞
July	1.05½	1.04⅜	1.04⅝	1.05
Corn—				
December	..	..	70½	70¾
May	..	..	69⅝	69½
Oats—				
May	..	..	47½	47½

2:30 P. M., May.—Wheat, $1.12¼.
Puts, $1.11⅝@$1.11⅞. Calls, $1.12½@$1.12⅝.

CHICAGO FUTURES MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
Wheat.				
December	$1.06¾	$1.05⅝	$1.05⅝	$1.06⅛
May	1.06¾	1.05¼	1.05⅜	1.06⅛
July	97⅞	97⅛	97¼	97⅜

2:30 to 2:45 P. M.—December ups, $1.06⅛; downs, $1.05.

Corn—				
December	58⅛	57½	57⅝	58⅛
May	61⅝	61	61¼	61½
July	61½	60½	60¾	60⅞
September	..	..	60⅝	..

December ups, 58½; downs, 57⅞.

Oats—				
December	39½	39¼	39⅝	39⅛
May	42½	41⅞	42	42
July	40¼	39⅝	40	40
Lard—				
January	12.52½	12.27½	12.30	12.52½
May	11.55	11.40	11.40	11.57½
July	11.47½	11.37½	11.40	11.50
Ribs—				
January	11.32½	11.05	11.12½	11.30
May	10.80	10.65	10.67½	10.82½
Pork—				
January	21.60	21.30	21.37½	21.80
May	20.67½	20.45	20.55	20.75

COTTON.

There was slow improvement in the cotton market, brought about by covering of shorts, better cables, and apprehension that the Government report would be bullish in its showing of the weight of the bales, as its figures are made up on the basis of 478 pounds net, and not on the running count. There was also a more confident feeling shown by local professionals, and more attention was given to the lower estimates of the crop, and less attention paid to the reports of poor demand. The fact is that the market is in a narrow scalping situation, with prices moving according, as the daily preponderance of orders develop awaiting the forthcoming Government report.

The reports which have been received have indicated a very disappointing weight of the bales, and it is apprehended that as the Government estimate is in 500 pounds gross or 478 pounds net, the total figures in bales will seem small, compared with estimates made in running bales.

Numerous advices have been received from the South, claiming from 10 to 70 pounds light weight compared with last year. One compress company in Georgia reports 35 pounds deficiency on 98,000 bales compressed this season. The Government report will, therefore, be a very important one, in its reduction of the growth of cotton to pounds, or its equivalent, and in the comparison with last year.

There were further advices of reduced time on the part of the mills, and reports from Fall River were that the sales during the month of November were but little bigger than reported for a single week earlier in the season. Export interest in goods is at a standstill, although the actual clearances of cotton are still heavy. In regard to the engagements from New York of freight room, it is stated that shipments proposed are of old cotton of long staple, and of a quality which permits the outward movement at a profit on account of the premium for such quality.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Fri. Close.
December	14.31	14.20	14.28@14.30	14.18
January	14.49	14.40	14.40@14.47	14.35
February	..	..	14.56@14.58	14.45
March	14.77	14.67	14.74@14.75	14.63
April	..	..	14.77@14.79	14.66
May	14.94	14.83	14.91@14.92	14.79
June	14.73	14.73	14.73@14.74	14.60
July	14.87	14.76	14.85@14.86	14.72
August	14.17	14.17	14.18@14.20	14.05
September	13.05	13.03	13.11@13.14	12.94
October	12.78	12.63	12.75@12.78	12.66

The market closed steady at 10@19 advance.

COFFEE.

There was a steady market in coffee, prices closing net unchanged from the previous close, but trading was inactive, with total sales for the day amounting to 15,000 bags. From the figures so far received indications point to an increase in the world's visible supply for the month of November of from 200,000 to 300,000 bags, which compares with a decrease last year of 50,196. An increase of this size would bring the total up to very nearly 17,750,000 bags, and as there is a very large amount of coffee afloat for the United States and Europe some congestion is feared when this coffee begins to arrive in volume.

Santos has now practically sold its full exportable limit, but the fact that coffee continues to arrive at that port in considerable volume is against the market, although this is accounted for by the poor storage facilities at the interior of Brazil as well as to the fact that planters can secure loans on coffee in store at the ports.

The spot market was steady at 8⅝c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
December	6.35	6.35	6.35@6.40	6.35
January	..	..	6.40@6.45	6.40
February	..	..	6.45@6.50	6.45
March	6.50	6.50	6.50@6.55	6.50
April	..	..	6.55@6.60	6.55
May	6.65	6.65	6.60@6.65	6.60
June	..	..	6.65@6.70	6.65
July	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75	6.70
August	..	..	6.70@6.75	6.70
September	6.75	6.75	6.75@6.80	6.75
October	..	..	6.75@6.80	6.75
November	..	..	6.75@6.80	6.75

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Five shares of Corn Exchange Bank sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 330.

R. L. Bigelow, for several years identified with Megargel & Co., will form a partnership under his own name for the transaction of a general banking and investment business.

The subscription books were closed in advance of the advertised time yesterday for the $9,000,000 Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds guaranteed by the United States Steel Corporation, which were offered by W. A. Read & Co. All of the issue was subscribed for.

The Italian-American Trust Company of 520 Broadway has changed its name to Savoy Trust Company. The bank was organized four years ago. There will be no change in the directorate and the official staff, E. Gorli, President; A. Baur, Secretary and Treasurer; T. E. Sands, C. Piva, Arthur Day, Vice Presidents, will remain as at present. The company's capital is $500,000, and deposits are now over $1,600,000.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Trading in London Not Affected by Rejection of the Budget.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Money on the market to-day was quiet and easier and discounts were steady. It is thought that no change will be made in the discount rate of the Bank of England tomorrow in view of the political disturbance.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull and uninteresting and was not affected by the action of the House of Lords yesterday in rejecting the budget, which had been generally anticipated. Home rails and foreigners hardened slightly on investment buying. Consols, in which the settlement was concluded, gained a fraction. Copper shares attracted renewed support, but Kaffirs and Colombian bonds were again weak.

American securities opened steady, and quietly improved until noon, when prices were unchanged to a point higher than yesterday's New York closing. Amalgamated Copper and Southern Pacific were the leaders. New York supported Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas in the afternoon, but buying was of small dimensions and the market closed quiet and steady.

Bar silver quiet, 23 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—There was a heavy tendency to prices on the Bourse to-day. Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 95 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 19½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were strong.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	82 5-16	..	..	*
Consols, account	82 11-16	..	..	*
Anaconda	9⅞	45⅛	47½	+ ⅝
Atchison	122	119	118⅝	+ ⅝
Canadian Pac.	182½	177⅞	178	— ⅛
St. Paul	158	154½	154	+ ⅛
Erie	33½	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	48½	47⅛	46½	+ ⅜
Illinois Central	149	145¾	146	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	153½	149⅞	150	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	130¾	127	126½	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	66¾	130¼	130	+ ⅛
Reading	86¼	168¼	167	+ 1⅛
South. Pacific	132	128⅝	128½	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	204½ ex 2	201⅝	200⅞	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	89⅜	87⅛	86½	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	126¼	123¼	123	+ ⅛

*Ex dividend.

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 7 3	Esperanza	2 15 6
Tomboy	0 18 9	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 5 9	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 3

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday considerable weakness was shown in copper. Deliveries from spot to March were off ¼c in the bid price, and about ⅝c in the asking quotation. Tin ruled firm. Lead and spelter were unchanged.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday in London copper, for both spot and future deliveries, after an advance of 2s 6d from the initial prices of the day, declined 7s 6d from the final figures of Tuesday. The market finished steady, closing quotations ruling at: Spot, £58 5s; futures, £59 7s 6d.

Pig tin ended steady, with spot deliveries up £1 to £143 15s, and future deliveries 17s 6d higher, to £145 10s. Spanish pig lead was steady and unchanged at £13. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 50s. Spelter continued steady and unchanged at £23.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals for spot deliveries on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	12.75	13.10	13.00	13.50
December	12.75	13.10	13.00	13.50
January	12.75	13.10	13.00	13.50
February	12.75	13.10	13.00	13.25
Spelter	6.30	6.45	6.30	6.45
Lead	4.37½	4.42½	4.37½	4.42½
Tin	31.50	31.87½	31.50	31.65

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	May, '59, f'chg	100¼	100⅜	100½	100⅜
4½s	May, '57, f'chg	109⅞	110¼	109⅝	109⅞
4½s	Nov., '57, f'chg	109⅞	110¼	109⅝	109⅞
4½s	May, '17, f'chg	103	103⅜	103	103⅜
4s	Nov., '58, f'chg	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
4s	May, '57, f'chg	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
4s	Nov., '56, reg	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
4s	Nov., '36, reg	100	100⅝	100	100⅝
3½s	Nov., '55, f'chg	89⅜	90¼	89⅜	90¼
3½s	May, '54, coup	89⅜	90¼	89⅜	90¼
3½s	May, '54, reg	89⅜	89⅞	89⅜	89⅞
6s	Nov., '10, rev	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞

*Coupon or registered.

REDEMPTION OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of THE EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1st, 1895, One Hundred and Ninety-eight (198) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, being bonds numbered:

66	1523	2308	2901	4231	4895	5850	6384
67	1524	2309	2919	4292	4897	5855	6385
139	1536	2311	2924	4313	4973	5856	6388
151	1559	2315	2930	4365	4988	5875	6497
199	1609	2318	3102	4374	4995	5909	6500
282	1664	2331	3127	4404	4996	5976	6524
435	1672	2352	3152	4425	5037	5977	6562
464	1741	2353	3255	4469	5219	5978	6563
550	1743	2395	3333	4470	5277	5979	6631
558	1749	2421	3389	4471	5307	5980	6704
591	1752	2442	3447	4487	5432	5981	6715
633	1754	2452	3535	4517	5433	6011	6815
685	1813	2571	3583	4537	5434	6053	6885
744	1814	2804	3691	4592	5435	6074	6900
756	1850	2907	3727	4593	5436	6120	7134
963	1878	2929	3744	4595	5437	6133	7168
1032	1896	2757	3783	4697	5447	6134	7239
1078	1904	2760	3857	4758	5449	6211	7276
1086	2083	2774	3883	4759	5451	6246	7322
1168	2133	2778	3921	4769	5505	6290	7333
1169	2139	2875	4043	4770	5537	6315	7342
1175	2201	2876	4164	4776	5637	6316	7406
1202	2227	2892	4186	4792	5639	6327	7410
1264	2267	2894	4187	4796	5714	6369	
1271	2295	2895	4207	4889	5776	6383	

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1st, 1910, on presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, on and after January 3rd, 1910. Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1st, 1910.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
December 1st, 1909.

No. 9,563.
Treasury Department.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1909.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

The Audubon National Bank of New York, located in the City of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, Lawrence O. Murray, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

The Audubon National Bank of New York, located in the City of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of October, 1909.

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY,
[Seal.] Comptroller of the Currency.

Fortnightly letter by an authority, analyzing industrial and financial conditions, sent on request.

It is our custom to furnish for the assurance of our customers a quarterly statement sworn to by certified public accountants.

WarrenW.Erwin&Co.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Investment Bankers.
54-56 Broad Street, New York.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Commission orders executed for cash, or on ample margin. New accounts solicited.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO. OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.
First Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1909, due 1939.

The Trustee has $29,230.88 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund and will receive offers of bonds up to noon December 15th, 1909.

Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company. The Famers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 1st, 1909.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—The following were the closing transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
185	Crucible Steel	14¼	14⅛	14¼
550	Crucible Steel pf.	88	87⅜	88
110	Fireproofing	8½	8½	8½
222	Fireproofing pf.	28½	28½	28½
10	Harbison-W. ref. pf.	95	95	95
10	Independent B. pf.	20	20	20
85	Mfrs. L. & H.	19¼	19¼	19¼
18	Ohio Fuel	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
280	Pittsburg Brew.	22½	22½	22½
50	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	40½	40½	40½
50	Pittsburg Coal	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
110	Pittsburg Coal pf.	67	66	67
25	Sewer Pipe	16½	16½	16½
100	U. S. Steel	88	88	88
75	Westinghouse A.	B.145	145	145
80	Westinghouse E. 2ds.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
50	West. Penn. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾

BANKS.

5	Bank of Pittsburg	125	125	125
27	Exchange N. Bank.	92	92	92

BONDS.

$1,000	Pittsburg, Allegheny & Manchester T. 5s.	106½	106½	106½
1,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	River Coal 6s.	114¼	114¼	114¼

UNLISTED.

100	Mount Elliott.	30c.	30c.	30c.
24	Ohio Fuel Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,100	San Toy	40c.	39c.	40c.
3,200	Silver Peak	65c.	65c.	65c

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Demand for bonds and stocks of the investment class was good, but trading was devoid of any special feature, and prices showed little change. Shares, 355; bonds, $168,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	A. C. L. con 4s.	95	95	95
53,000	A. C. L. R. & R. 4s ctfs.	100	99½	100
1,000	Ana. & Potomac 5s.	102	102	102
3,000	A. C. L. of S. C. 4s.	98	98	98
2,000	Balto. City Pass. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾
3,000	Balt. Ref. & Heat. 5s.	15	15	15
1,000	Bal. Sp. Pt. & C. 4½s	92½	92½	92½
98,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	76½	76	76½
13,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s.	41	41	41
5,000	Ga. Car & Nor. 6s.	104½	104½	104½
1,000	North Balto. 5s.	113	113	113
1,000	Seaboard Adj. 5s.	70¼	70¼	70¼
5,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s.	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
2,000	Seaboard 4s.	83½	83½	83½
1,000	Seaboard ctfs.	83½	83½	83½
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st l. g. 4s.	102½	102½	102½
40,000	United Rwys. inc.	60½	60	60½
27,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s.	84½	83⅞	84½
2,000	West Va. Central 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼

STOCKS.

50	Baltimore Trust	300	300	300
25	Con. Gas Elc. L. & P.	35	35	35
15	Con. Coal	111	111	111
25	Citizens' Bank	39¼	39¼	39¼
30	Exchange Bank	158	158	158
35	Merchants' Bank	167	167	167
15	Maryland Casualty	122½	122½	122½
265	Northern Central	105	105	105
30	Norfolk Ry. & Light	19½	19½	19½
155	Seaboard Co. com.	19½	19	19
205	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	36	35¾	35¾
5	U. S. Fidelity	140	140	140

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $9,500,000
$5,000,000 added to surplus in last 17 years
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate, allowing interest thereon.
LENDS ON APPROVED STOCKS and Corporation Bonds as Collateral.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee or Receiver, Transfer Agent or Registrar of Stocks of Corporations. Takes Charge of Personal Securities.
OFFICERS:
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, President and General Manager.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, THORWALD STALLKNECHT, } Vice-Presidents. ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.
HERBERT E. JACKSON, Comptroller. WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary. LEWIS H. LOSEE, Asst. Gen. Manager. U. CONDIT VARICK, Asst. Treasurer. GEORGE A. FLEURY, FREDERICK D. REED } Asst. Secretaries.
DAVID B. OGDEN, Counsel.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, Chairman.
GEORGE F. BUTTERWORTH, DUMONT CLARKE, WILLIAM A. DAY, WILLIAM P. DIXON, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, JOHN T. LOCKMAN, HENRY MORGENTHAU, JAMES N. WALLACE, ALBERT H. WIGGIN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 1st, 1909.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this date the following resolution was adopted:

"**RESOLVED** That, pursuant to the consent and authority given and conferred by appropriate action duly taken by this Company's stockholders for increasing its capital stock, and for the purpose of providing the funds necessary to meet maturing obligations of the Company, and for other corporate purposes, an increase of this Company's capital stock equal to twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount thereof which shall be issued and outstanding at the close of business on the fifteenth day of November, 1909, is hereby authorized and directed, and the same shall be issued and disposed of in manner following:

The privilege of subscribing for said stock at par $50 per share, on December 8th, and to and inclusive of December 18th, 1909, on which latter date the privilege will cease, is hereby given to stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on November 15th, 1909, to the extent of twenty-five per centum of their respective h oldings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:

Payments may be made in three instalments, or they may be made in full, viz.:

The first instalment, 30 per cent., or $15.00 per share, at the time of making the subscription between December 8th and December 18th, 1909, inclusive.

The second instalment, 30 per cent., or $15.00 per share, between February 23rd and March 1st, 1910, inclusive.

And the third instalment, 40 per cent., or $20.00 per share, between May 26th and June 1st, 1910, inclusive.

Payments in full at the time of making the subscription, between December 8th and December 18th, 1909, inclusive.

Warrants will be issued by the Treasurer to each stockholder, specifying the amount of stock to which he is entitled to subscribe under this privilege, and such privilege may be sold by any stockholder, the warrants to have thereon a form of assignment therefor. The warrants, accompanied by the payment of the first instalment, shall be returned by the stockholders to the Treasurer between December 8th and December 18th, 1909, inclusive, and if not so returned, and the first instalment so paid, the warrants shall be void and of no value.

The Treasurer will issue, on surrender of the warrants and payment of the first instalment receipts which will be assignable and which are to be returned to the Treasurer at the time of the payment of the second instalment, whereupon assignable receipts covering the first and second instalment payments will be issued, which are to be surrendered to the Treasurer on payment of the third instalment.

Upon payment of the last instalment there will be issued a check for interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on the first instalment from December 18th, 1909, and on the second instalment from March 1st, 1910, all up to June 1st, 1910, which will amount to $0.63 per share.

To subscribers making payment in full between December 8th and December 18th, 1909, inclusive, and to those making payment of the last instalment between May 26th and June 1st, 1910, inclusive, full paid negotiable stock receipts will be issued for whole shares, exchangeable, ten days after payment, for stock certificates carrying all dividends thereafter declared.

For fractional shares, full paid stock receipts will be issued upon payments in full or upon payment of the last instalment. They will not carry any dividend or interest, but will be convertible into stock when the fractions presented make whole shares, provided such conversion is made on or before October 31st, 1910. After April 30th, 1910, such fractional stock receipts issued upon payments in full, or after October 31st, 1910, fractional receipts issued upon payment of the last instalment will be redeemed in cash at the rate of $50 per share, without interest.

Fractional receipts will pass by delivery.

The right to receive stock shall not accrue to any stockholder under this privilege unless the terms of subscription are fully complied with and payments made at the dates hereinbefore stated, and no subscription or assignment of the privilege will be recognized unless made on the forms furnished by the Company."

Warrants will be mailed about November 23rd, to stockholders of record November 15th, 1909, who have filed permanent dividend orders in this office, to the addresses indicated on such orders, and where dividends are collected by bankers, brokers, or others on powers of attorney or other authority, the warrants will be sent to such authorized parties for delivery to the stockholders, unless other instructions are received relative thereto prior to November 23rd, 1909.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS BY MAIL SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE TREASURER AT PHILADELPHIA

JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
Treasurer.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON RAILWAY COMPANY

To the Holders of the General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

In view of the default in the payment of interest due December 1st, 1909, on the above bonds, the undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount thereof, have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of all the holders of said bonds who shall become parties to an agreement which has been filed with the New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, the Depositary therein named.

In the judgment of the Committee, the interests of the Bondholders demand concerted action for their protection, and holders of bonds are therefore invited to deposit same on or before December 22nd, 1909, with the Depositary.

All bonds must be deposited in negotiable form and must bear the coupon maturing December 1st, 1909, and all subsequent coupons. Negotiable receipts or certificates of deposit will be issued for bonds deposited.

Copies of the Protective Agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary, or any of the undersigned.

Dated: New York, December 1st, 1909.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman; SIDNEY C. BORG, PHILIP J. GOODHART, } Committee.
WM. R. BRITTON, Secretary, 30 Broad Street, New York City.
LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Counsel.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
33 WALL STREET.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

New York, November 22, 1909.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York, is hereby called to be held at its banking office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1. To vote upon resolutions authorizing and approving of the purchase by this Bank of the assets and business of the National Copper Bank, as the same shall appear upon the books of the said Bank at the time of the merger, which shall be at least equal to the assets and business of the said The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York, at the time of such merger.

2. To authorize the increase of the capital stock of The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York from three million dollars ($3,000,000) to six million dollars, ($6,000,000,) by the issue of thirty thousand ($30,000) additional shares, each of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100), which said increased capital stock shall be used for the purpose of acquiring the said assets and business of the National Copper Bank, to the end that the said National Copper Bank may be consolidated and merged with this Bank; and to confirm the action of the Board of Directors in declaring a dividend of 21 per cent., contingent upon the consolidation of this Bank with the National Copper Bank becoming effective.

3. To provide that the Articles of Association of this Bank be amended so that the name of the Bank shall be changed to The Mechanics' and Metals National Bank of the City of New York, so that the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than twenty-five nor more than forty Directors, as from time to time the by-laws may prescribe, so as to provide for additional officers, so as to provide that a number of Directors less than a majority as determined by the by-laws of the Bank shall constitute a quorum, and in the event that the Articles of Association shall be so amended and the Board of Directors increased, then to elect a Board of Directors in accordance with such amendments.

4. In the event that the capital stock shall finally be increased to $6,000,000 by the addition of 30,000 shares, each of the par value of $100, then to waive the right to subscribe for such shares and to authorize the use of such additional shares in acquiring the assets and business of the said National Copper Bank.

And generally to vote upon any and all propositions in connection with the proposed merger and consolidation

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Leonard Lewisohn Buys Broadway Block for Investment—The Whitney Estate Brings $250,000 at Auction—Fort George Plot Sold for Improvement.

Leonard Lewisohn purchased from the Barney Estate Company yesterday the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers, the purchase being made for investment.

This is the largest deal that has taken place in the vicinity since the purchase of the so-called Evans block, bounded by Broadway and West End Avenue, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, on Nov. 10 last, by Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company. The property purchased by Mr. Lewisohn consists of a two-story "taxpayer" on a plot of about eight lots, fronting about 202 feet on Broadway, 87 feet on Eighty-sixth Street, and 95.9 feet on Eighty-seventh Street. The property has been held at $700,000.

It is directly opposite the new Belnord apartment house covering the block bounded by Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets. The buildings on the plot have just been completed.

Whitney Estate Brings $250,000.

There was some lively bidding at the stand of Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday for the downtown holdings of the Stephen Whitney estate, with the result that satisfactory prices amounting to about $250,000 were obtained.

The top price of the sale, $62,500, raised from the initial bid of $35,000, was paid for the five-story building at 26 Whitehall Street by the Saranac Realty Company, of which George G. Frelinghuysen is President, because of the competition offered by Robert A. Chesebrough, who owns property on both sides of the plot. The purchasers also own the abutting northwest corner of Pearl and Whitehall Streets.

Ex-Alderman Andrew J. Doyle, who owns several parcels on Washington and West Streets, secured 53 Washington Street for $30,500, and Dr. John T. Nagle, formerly head of the Health Department, purchased 1 Water Street for $30,000. His brother, Garret Nagle, owns the adjoining property, No. 3.

The building at 19 South Street was secured for a bid of $32,500 by Stevenson Taylor, Vice President of the Quintard Iron Works Company, and 48 Front Street was secured for $23,700 by Horace S. Ely & Co., acting for Elizabeth D. G. Lane, who owns 46, adjoining. Further details of the sale will be found under "Results at Auction."

Big Plot at Fort George Sold.

Max Marx has sold, through William A. Darling, to Robertson & Gammie, the plot 416 by 98 by 339.5 on the west side of Wadsworth Avenue, 400 feet north of 190th Street. The purchasers will erect on the premises four houses each about 100 feet wide, five stories high, without elevators.

The plot is located near the new Fort George subway station, being finished.

Robertson & Gammie have given in part payment the four five-story flats with stores, southwest corner of Intervale Avenue and Jennings Street, on plot 185.4 by 117 by 144.6 by [illegible].

West Side Dwellings in Demand.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Mrs. Mary F. Dodge the three-story dwelling 315 West Eighty-first Street, 20 by 100.2.

The two three-story dwellings 153 and 155 West Forty-ninth Street, on plot 41.8 by 100.5, have been sold by Theodore Riehl and Mary T. Burdett, respectively.

James P. Lee is the buyer of 50 East Sixty-fifth Street, sold recently by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company for Mary T. S. Haines.

S. B. Goodale & Son and Nathan Weiss have sold for William G. Roest 323 West Forty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.5, to Jacob Meadows, who owns the adjoining property, No. 321.

Harlem Properties Change Hands.

Joseph Toch has sold the two six-story apartment houses at 204 to 210 West 111th Street, on plot 100 by 71.10, adjoining the Elise apartments, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 111th Street.

Charles J. Appell has sold 2,532 Broadway, a five-story flat, on lot 25.4 by 100, 50 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street.

Morris Jacoby has bought from Well & Mayer 112 East Seventh Street, a six-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 90, between First Avenue and Avenue A.

Buyer for Loft Building.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Joseph Quinn 34 West Fifteenth Street, a seven-story and basement store and loft building, on plot 25 by 103.3, opposite St. Francis Xavier College and midway between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The buyer is the Etagloc Realty Company.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has sold for John F. Farrell and others 68 East Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100.5, to George L. Nichols, who owns the adjoining property, No. 66.

Bronx Sales.

Edward Polak has sold for the Crotona Construction Company to a client the five-story new-law flat on the west side of Fulton Avenue, 50 feet north of 174th Street; also, for the Erickson Realty Company to a client, the vacant plot, 100 by 100, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 126 feet north of 184th Street. The buyer will erect two four-story double flats, 37½ by 80 each, immediately; also, for John R. Peterson, two lots on the north side of Eastern Boulevard, 50 feet west of Quincy Street, to Anna Behrens, who will erect two two-family houses, and for the same owner, two lots, 88 and 89, on Gifford Street, on the Waring estate.

The F. Dornberger Realty Company has sold for the Estate of M. Kane and Mrs. C. Smith to a client the three-story two-family house on lot 25 by 100, and known as 1,432 Commonwealth Avenue, Westchester.

The Erickson Realty Company has sold the plot 100 by 100, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 126 feet north of 184th Street. The buyer will erect two four-story flats.

M. Just has sold for William C. Bergen the private dwelling 354 East 198th Street, 25 by 75. This leaves only one more house to be disposed of out of the entire block recently erected by Mr. Bergen.

The Crotona Construction Company has sold the five-story new-law house on the west side of Fulton Avenue, 50 feet north of 174th Street.

Kurz & Wren have sold a plot of three lots on the south side of 156th Street, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue.

Brooklyn Sales.

The F. Dornberger Realty Company has sold for Frank Swortzel to Harry Boas the four-story double tenement 343 Linden Street, on lot 25 by 100, and has resold the same to S. Greenthal.

The John Pullman Real Estate Company has sold for Edward Almbinder to a client for occupancy 674 Union Street, near Fifth Avenue, a two-story and basement brick dwelling.

Suburban Sales.

The Duross Company has sold for Charles E. Duross the three-story brick residence on a plot of two acres, known as "Wood Court," Tarrytown, to Mrs. Anna L. Scharsteif, who will occupy it.

Harold E. Wittemann has sold the old Squire Force Homestead, on Clove and Main Avenues, Concord, Staten Island. The buyer intends to improve the property and use it for his own occupancy.

Improvements to Altman Residence.

Francis H. Kimball, as architect, has filed plans with the Building Department, calling for the erection of a new portico entrance to Benjamin Altman's residence, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral.

It is to be adorned with Doric columns and a balustrade around the second-story window, which will be made over with an ornamental casement with a decorated arch.

The new portico will be on the Fiftieth Street front of the building and be built of Portland brownstone at a cost of $2,500. The art gallery, adjoining the house on the west, is being enlarged with an addition of classic design, with which the portico will harmonize.

New Broadway Apartments.

Plans were filed yesterday for an eight-story apartment house, with suites for thirty-three families, to be erected on 113th Street, east of Broadway, by the Paterno & Sons Construction Company, at a cost of $150,000, and for two six-story apartment houses, each with thirty-one suites, to be built on 157th Street, east of Broadway, for the Highwood Realty Company, Julius Weinstein, President, at a cost of $330,000.

Leases.

Louis Becker, of 2,003 Amsterdam Avenue, has leased for Francis Patrick Prial the three-story dwelling 557 West 152d Street, to Dorothy T. Banker of Chicago, Ill., for a term of years, who will occupy same as a dwelling.

Jess T. Meeker has leased for the Hoffman House Corporation to Albert Pick and Gezelio Weiss the store floor and floor above in the building 11 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a term of years. The lessees are to use same as a Hungarian restaurant; also for Mary A. W. Heaton to James W. Brett, the two four-story and basement dwellings, 25-27 West Thirty-sixth Street; also, for Samuel Marks to Annabel Siletti, the entire upper portion of the building, 103 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

West St, 30, e s, 150.5 ft n of Morris St, 21.8x101.7x19.5x98.4, four-story building; to the Stephen Whitney Estate Co., $28,000; also

Washington St, 53, e s, 122.11 ft n of Morris St, 34.4x67.11x31.6x63.9, five-story tenement and stores; to R. J. Doyle, $30,500; also

Whitehall St, 26, w s, 60.5 ft n of Pearl St, 25.2x67.2x28.3x65.8, five-story loft buildings; to Saranac Realty Co., $62,500; also

Water St, 1, s e s, 25.10 ft e of Whitehall St, 25.2x67.2x28.3x65.8, five-story loft building; to John T. Nagle, $30,000; also

South St, 19, n s, 104.9 ft e of Broad St, 28.7x112.5x28.7x116.2, four-story building; to Stevenson Taylor, $32,500; also

Water St, 31 s s, 75.1 ft e of Broad St, 28.6x77.9x28.7x75.11, four-story loft building; to Thomas D. Day, Jr., $32,300; also

Front St, 48, n w s, 71.3 ft n e of Coenties Slip, 19,9x90x irregular, four-story loft building; to Horace S. Ely & Co., for a client, $23,700; also

Front St, 63, s s, 115.3 ft w of Old Slip, 22.4x80.10x21.9x86.10, four-story loft building; to S. T. Bell, $22,500; also

South St, 233, n s, 103.8 ft w of Pike St, 25.7x100 to 459 Water St x 14.4x irregular, five-story building; to L. G. Tinson, $28,000; also

Madison St, 286 and 288, s s, 55.11 ft w of Montgomery St, 36.1x75, two three-story tenements, (ground only;) to Paul Hellinger, $14,900; also

Madison St, 292, s e corner of Montgomery St, 17x49.9x18.6x40.9, four-story tenement and store, (ground only;) to Catherine Courtney, $11,100; also

Montgomery St, 35 and 37, e s, 49.9 ft s of Madison St, 40x75x42.9x75.1, two three-story tenements and stores, (ground only;) to David Baum, $16,800; also

Monroe St, 191, n s, 62.1 ft e of Montgomery St, 20x65.4x20x66.4, three-story tenement; to Lowenfeld & Prager, $7,775; also

Monroe St, 193 and 195, n s, 82.1 ft e of Montgomery St, 40.10x90.10x40.11x93.10, two three-story tenements, (ground only;) to Lowenfeld & Prager, $14,250; also

Monroe St, 209, n s, 32.2 ft w of Gouverneur St, 16.6x48.10x16.6x48.9, three-story tenement; to Lowenfeld & Prager, $6,125; also

Broadway, 665, w s, 200 ft s of 3d St, 25x200 to 232 Mercer St, 24x200, part five-story hotel; to Stephen Whitney Estate Co., $112,000; also

5th St, 323, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97, three-story stable and one-story stable in rear; E. G. Whitaker, referee; partition, to Louise Foy, $17,750.

Courtlandt Av, 777, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100, four-story tenement and store and two-story tenement and store; Sheriff's sale, withdrawn

Jackson St, 41 and 43, n w corner of Cherry St, 50x100, five-story tenement and stores; also Monroe St, 219, n w corner of Scammel St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; Sheriff's sale, withdrawn.

Monroe St, 219, n w corner of Scammel St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; Sheriff's sale, withdrawn.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

132d St, 2 and 4, s s, 75 ft w of 5th Av, two four-story dwellings, each 17.6x99.6; voluntary sale; bid in at $22,750.

30th St, 317, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9, four-story tenement, with three-story building in rear; voluntary sale; to Sidonia Weiss, $23,000.

By William Kennelly, Jr.

52d St, 110, s s, 180 ft w of 6th Av, 20x80.5x irregular, four-story garage; voluntary sale; to A. T. Bowen, $29,500.

By Joseph P. Day, at Municipal Building, Bronx.

Several lots on Lawrence, Ferris, Westchester, Western, Central, Railroad, St. Agnes, Sea View, Main, St. Mary's, and Bridge Avs, in the Baychester section of the Bronx; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Dec. 8.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

157th St., s s, 275 ft e of Broadway, for two six-story brick apartments, 100x86.5; Highwood Realty and Construction Co., owner; W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone, architects; cost, $330,000.

118th St, n s, 325 ft e of Broadway, for an eight-story brick tenement, 50x85.11; Paterno & Sons Construction Co. of 3,058 Heath Av., owner; G. & E. Blum, architects; cost, $150,000.

34th St, 317 to 323 East, for a twelve-story brick loft, 89.2x88.10; J. Sternfeld, 114 East 23d St, owner; G. & E. Blum, architects; cost, $300,000.

Elizabeth St, n e corner of Delancey St, for a six-story brick tenement, 19.10x88; L. J. Ullman, 20 East 90th St, owner; A. Lewinson, architect; cost, $80,000.

Holland Av, e s, 100 ft s of 215th St, for a four-story brick tenement, 24.10x83; Limano Minutillo, 3,642 Holland Av., owner; Frank Stieneckem, architect; cost, $16,000.

Lyman Place, n e corner of Stebbins Av, for three four-story brick tenements and stores, 33.4x67.6 and 85x82.4; Frank A. Ten Brook, 1,626 Bathgate Av, owner; Schaefer & Jaeger, architects; cost, $75,000.

181st St, 76.49 ft e of Crotona Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 53x54; Charles Ash, 36 Manhattan St, owner; Euell & Euell, architects; cost, $50,000.

194th St, n w corner of Webster Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 38.1x95.7 and 35x95.7; Fred M. Meffert, 1,692 Monroe Av, owner; Schaefer & Jaeger, architects; cost, $68,000.

167th St, s e corner of Clay Av, for a five-story brick store and tenement, 30.84x72; Albert J. Schwarzler, 1,340 Brook Av, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

Clay Av, e s, 30.84 ft n of 168th St, for thirteen five-story brick tenements, 39x68 each; Albert J. Schwarzler, 1,340 Brook Av, owner and architect; cost, $390,000.

Belmont Av, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Germansky Construction Co., 261 Broadway, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $50,000.

235th St, n s, 380 ft w of White Plains Road, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20x41 each; Germansky Construction Co., 261 Broadway, owner; John J. Zuilch, architect; cost, $20,000.

229th St, s s, 405 ft e of Barnes Av, for six two-story frame dwellings, 20x41; Germansky Construction Co., 261 Broadway, owner; John J. Zuilch, architect; cost, $30,000.

Morris Park Av, s e corner of Bear Swamp Road, for a three-story brick tenement, 25.24x56.6½; George Lahrmann, owner and architect, premises; cost, $12,000.

Alteration.

Bronx Boulevard, e s, 100 ft n of 213th St, to a one-story frame dwellings, 50.4x28; Pascaline Belotti, premises, owner; George B. Crosier, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 174th St, 44x100.5; James Rowan to John Robertson, (mtg $17,500,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,747, e s, 25x100; Henry Marks to Hugo Schmalzl and others, $1.

BAYARD ST, n e corner of Cambreleng Av, 50x100; Adam Wiener to Leonard Weill, $4,450.

BAXTER ST, 15, e s, 23.10x81; Andrea Defina and others to Elvira Swarl, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

BAYCHESTER AV, e s, 525 ft s of Edenwald Av, 25x75; Land Co. A of Edenwald to Herman Ferber, Jr., $1.

BROAD ST, 63, s s, s e corner of Beaver St; Alfred W. Manning to Aaron Buchsbaum, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

BARROW ST, 63, s s, 17x25; Elizabeth Lahey to Fanny H. von Schmid, $100.

BYFIELDS AV, s e corner of 139th St, 100x80; Henrietta Hirsch to Jennie A. Rosenberg, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

CHERRY ST, 346, n w corner of Montgomery St, 46.8x97.1; Ida Kassel to Abraham Kassel and another, (mtgs $95,250,) $1.

FAIRMOUNT AV, n e corner of Broad St, 75.10x irregular; Edward H. Maddox to Ernst G. Biggio, $4,000.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 170th St, 100.1x108.3; Bendheim Construction Co. to Frederick Gerken, (mtgs $150,000,) $100.

FOX ST, w s, 466.8 ft n of Longwood Av, 33.4x93; Winnie Realty and Construction Co. to Samuel Lederer, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

GOERCK ST, 28, e s, 25x100; Elias Goodman to Jennie Wengeroff of New Jersey, $1.

HOE ST, w s, 37.3 ft s of Home St, 30x88.5; The Colonial Bank to Berkeley Estates, $1.

HOE ST, w s, 37.3 ft s of Home St, 30x 98.5; Berkeley Estates to Trinity Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, (mtg $1,800,) $1.

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 27.7 ft n of 187th St, 50x117.10; Jennie Feinblatt to Robert Loewy, (mtg $4,600,) $100.

LENOX AV, 220, n e corner of 121st St, 22.10x100; Philip Krauss to Samuel Weill, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

LENOX AV, 220, n e corner of 121st St, 22.10x100; Henrietta H. Watson to Philip Krauss, $100.

LENOX AV, 220, n e corner of 121st St, 22.10x100; Porte V. Ransom to Philip Krauss, $1.

LOTS 8 and 9, map of land of Eliza G. Ketcham; Ada E. Maslen to John Cook, $100.

LOTS 201, 202, 236, and 237, map of land of Sisters of Charity; Jennie Koterba to John Cook, (mtg $1,200,) $100.

LOT 100, map of St. Raymond's Park; John Cook to Jennie Koterba, (mtg $4,900,) $100.

LOTS 204 and 205, map of Laconia Park; Melrose Realty Co. to Antonio Griego, (mtg $700,) $100.

LOTS 204 and 205, map of Laconia Park; Milton J. Doernberg to Melrose Realty Co., (mtg $700,) $100.

LOTS 44 and 48, between Mill Brook and Lots 140 and 141 on map of Mount Hope; Ella L. Hebberd to Isaac N. Hebberd, $1.

LOTS 62 and 63, map of land of Henry Marganthan; Louis Lese to Austin R. Newcombe, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

LOT 98, map of Century Investing Co.; Peter Hoey to David Anderson, (mtg $9,500,) $100.

LOT 227, map of Varian estate; William J. A. Caffrey to Herbert J. Cantrell, $1,800.

MADISON AV, 1,435, n e corner of 99th St, 27.10x100; Jennie A. Rosenberg to Henrietta Hirsch, (mtg $46,000,) $1.

MADISON ST, 283, n s, 23.7x100; Lester Levy to Fannie Cimowitz and others, $100.

MADISON AV, 1,539, e s, 19.8x70; Abram G. Reich to Irma Markiewicz, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

PENFIELD AV s s, Lots 158A and 158B, map of Penfield property, 50x105; William Gullery to Bertha Flasch, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

RIVINGTON ST, 52, n w corner of Eldridge St, 20x75; Sophie Martinson to Henry Martinson, $100.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 108.5 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 51.3x133; Sedgwick Av, w s, 310.2 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 200.9x irregular; Henry Titze to Bronxmont Realty Co., (mtg $14,474,) $1.

UNION SQUARE, 36 and 38, n e corner of 168th St, 53x125; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. to Isidore S. Korn and others, $100.

WEST END AV, e s, 51 ft s of 99th St, 16x80; Peter J. Brennan to Frederick W. Fieder, Jr., (mtg $15,000,) $100.

WEST ST, 122, e s, 30.3x irregular; Henry Redmond and others to Emily Redmond, $2,954.55.

WILLETT ST, 30, e s, 137.6 ft n of Broome St; Alvin Untermyer to Mary E. Weber of Brookiyn, $21,000.

WASHINGTON ST, 260, w s, 18.4x35.9; Lewis S. Wolff to Samuel Eichhorn, $100.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,523, w s, 25x145; Bertha Flasch to William Gullery, (mtg $15,600,) $100.

1ST AV, n w corner of 101st St, 100.11x40; Samuel Werner to Fannie Werner, $1.

3D AV, n e corner of 180th St, 25.2x irregular; Seth S. Terry to Michael F. Kerby, (mtg $32,000,) $1.

3D AV, n e corner of 180th St, 74.2x irregular; Michael F. Kerby to Marcus Beckmann, (mtg $32,000,) $1.

7TH AV, 492, w s, 24.8x98.9; Anna R. Morison to Whitney Lyon of Larchmont, N. Y., (mtg $18,000,) $100.

7TH AV, n e corner of 138th St, 25x100; John Bonwit and others to Mary Waylisek of Sheffield, Mass., (mtg $36,000,) $100.

9TH ST, 432 East, 25x93.11; Herman Lottman to Joseph Goldbrown, (mtg $16,500,) $1.

9TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 25x114.5; James Ceburre to Richard L. Johnson, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

11TH AV, 237 and 239 East, 37.6x100; Scott McLanahan to Geoffrey R. Bourke, (mtg $42,000,) $1,000.

14TH ST, 211 West, 25x120; Jane G. Jennings to Douglas Taylor, $100.

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Mary E. Piggot to Murray Kanner, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

25TH ST, 330 West, 25x98.9; Emil Fraad to The Fraad Contracting Co., (mtg $18,500,) $1.

29TH ST, n s, 55.6 ft e of 11th Av, 49.4x irregular; George G. Kane to W. & J. Sloane, $100.

34TH ST, 323 East, 25x ½ block; Samuel Posner to Julius Sternfeld, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

43D ST, n s, 320.10 ft w of 6th Av, 103.8x100.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to Woodstock Hotel Co., $100.

44TH ST, 353 West, 27.6x100.5, (mtg $18,000;) Stebbins Av, e s, 175.11 ft s of Freeman St, 50x110; Stebbins Av, e s, 225.11 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100; Southern Boulevard, w s, 165 ft n of 167th St, 50x100, (mtgs $17,500;) Jennie Garcewich to Arnold J. Druch, Jr., $1.

47TH ST, 323 West, 25x100.5; William G. Vander Roest to Joseph F. Gibbons, $100.

50TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; Ermina J. Proal to Arthur B. Proal, $100.

54TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Frederick Engelhardt and others to William F. Lunebrug, $17,300.

56TH ST, 153 East, 19x100.5; Henry E. Coe to Emeline F. Parsons and others, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

56TH ST, 150, 152, and 154 East, 56.8x100.5, (mtgs $27,500;) 56th St, 158 East, 16.8x100.5, (mtg $10,000;) Henry E. Coe to Emeline F. Parsons and others, $1.

60TH ST, 407 East, 25x100.4; Terence Maguire to John N. Hashagan, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

70TH ST, 38 West, 20x100.5; Francis J. Noble to William Brandt, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

70TH ST, 326 East, 25x100.4; Tony Wolf to Kate E. Zache, $100.

70TH ST, 507 and 509 East, 50x100.5; John Hasbrouck to Hasbrouck Flooring Co., $1.

90TH ST, n s, 222.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 26.3x100.8; Nicholas J. Griffith to John McCauley, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

91ST ST, s s, 96 ft e of Park Av, 54x100.8; Meisner & Bache Realty Co. to Maxlow Realty Co., (mtg $61,000,) $100.

97TH ST, 21 West, 19x100.11; Eva J. Wood to Rosa Nahon, (mtg $12,000,) $1.

104TH ST, 172 East, 25x100.11; Sadie M. McPhee to Minnie Grossman, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

107TH ST, 8 and 10 East, 41.2x100.11; Tillie Wacht to Aaron S. Rathkowsky, (mtgs $50,500,) $100.

108TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Vito Imonto to Rocco Romano, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

109TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Park Av, 38x100.11; Sigmund Lisener to Ricke Cohn, $1.

111TH ST, 208 and 210 West, 50x71.10; Joseph Toch to Joseph Keller, (mtg $55,000,) $100.

116TH ST, 610 West, 50x100.11; Paterno Brothers to Madeleine L. Ottmann, (mtg $140,000,) $100.

121ST ST, 442 and 444, s s, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 41x irregular; Albert T. Scharnes to Cassandra Mendelson, $100.

124TH ST, 409 East; Louis Manheim to Nestor Holding Co., (mtg $11,500,) $100.

130TH ST, 28 East, 18.1x99.11; Jennie S. Brisk to Charles Wynne, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

133D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Charles Wynne to Jennie S. Brisk, (mtgs $23,000,) $100.

135TH ST, 210 West, 42x99.11; Maxlow Realty Co. to Meister & Bache Realty Co. and others, (mtg $37,000,) $100.

135TH ST, 287 East, 25x100; Herman Mehrtens and others to August Maas, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

135TH ST, 287 East, 25x100; August Maas to Augustine Maas, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

137TH ST, 11 West, 36.3x99.11; Elizabeth Sheldon to Frederick F. Whitehead, $100.

141ST ST, n e corner of Rider Av, 4.4x75x 48.10x84.9; Herman J. Katz to Henry Russell, $100.

149TH ST, s s, at w s Mill Brook, and 241.8 ft w of Brook Av, 0.1x irregular; Henry L. and another to Frederick Schnaufer, $1.

149TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Nathan Rosenzweig to Lillie Pfeiffer, (mtg $37,000,) $100.

149TH ST, w s, at w s Mill Brook, and 241.8 ft w of Brook Av, 6.1xirregular; Henry L. Morris and others to Frederick Schnaufer, $1.

170TH ST, 503 to 507 West, 100x100; Helene Realty and Construction Co. to Sarah Haas, (mtg $108,000,) $100.

175TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x108; Joseph Gies to John Ohl, (mtg $3,750,) $100.

202D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 100x99.11; Alfred C. Bachman to Sidney M. Seligman, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

202D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 100x99.11; Bertha Bernauer to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

BRONXMONT REALTY CO. to Henry Tietze; Sedgwick Av, w s, 108.5 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 51.3x133; Sedgwick Av, w s, 310.2 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 200.9x— prior mtg $14,474, 3 years.....$17,500

BRANCH REALTY CO. to Louis Korn; 102d St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, 5 years, 6%.....$25,000

BIGGIO, Ernest G., to Rowan M. Southward; Broad St, n e corner of Fairmount Av, 75.10x—, &c., as per bond.....$7,000

BRONX DEVELOPMENT CO. to Mary M. Argersinger; Newell Av, e s, 240 ft s of Magenta St, 20x125, due, &c., as per bond..$3,000

BURLANDO, Adelaide, to Eliza H. Roberts; White Plains Road, e s, 115.7 ft s of 216th St, 55.3, 3 years, 5½%.....$25,000

BEDNOWITZ, Lottie, to Mary Coffy; Bathgate Av, e s, 131.6 ft n of 181st St, 50x140, 5 years.....$13,500

BRISK, Jennie S., to Charles Wynne; 133d St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, prior mtg $25,750, due March 1, 1911, 6%.....$1,500

BALDO, Rosina, to Simeon C. Bradley; Villa Av, s w corner of 205th St, 25x100, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

BOURKE, Geoffrey R., to Scott McLenahan; 11th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of 4th St, 37.6x100, due, &c., as per bond.....$12,000

BRANDE, James E., to Italian-American Trust Co. of the City of New York; 34th St, n s, 340 ft e of 2d Av, 40x97.6, due Jan. 4, 1910, 6%.....$2,000

COOK, John, to Richard R. Maslen; Lots 8 and 9, map of 51 lots of Eliza G. Ketchum, 3 years.....$2,000

CALLAN, James E., to Walter L. Pate; Marmion Av, s w corner of 176th St, 100x62, due June 1, 1910.....$2,500

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 175th St, 100x200, 3 years, 4½%.....$138,500

DANNHAUSER, Paul, to Margaret W. Keck and others, trustees; Washington Av, w s, 100.8 ft s of 175th St, 25x—, 5 years..$17,000

EICHHORN, Samuel, to City Real Estate Co.; Washington St, 200, 5 years.....$20,000

FERBER, Herman, Jr., to Land Co. A of Edenwald; Baychester Av, e s, 325 ft s of Edenwald Av, 25x75, 3 years, 5½%.....$200

FERRARA, Antonia, to Frederick Kern; Odell Av, e s, 555 ft n of Railroad Av, 25x108, prior mtg $1,000, installment, 6%.....$500

FIEDER, Frederick W., Jr., to Peter J. Brennan; West End Av, e s, 51 ft s of 99th St, 16x80, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6%...$4,000

GERMAN, Hyman, and another to Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York; Essex St, e s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 50x100, 5 years, 4½%.....$34,000

GRIEGA, Antonio, to Melrose Realty Co.; Lots 204 and 205, map of Laconia Park, installments, 6%.....$400

GOETZ, Nathan, to Teldor Simon; 5th St, 714 East, prior mtg $26,500, 5 years, 6%....$5,000

GROCH, Moses, to Moses M. Sahler; Crotona Av, w s, 225.5 ft s of 177th St, 25x116, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

GIBBONS, Joseph F., to William G. Vander Roest; 47th St, 323 West, 3 years, 4½%.....$16,000

HASHAGEN, John N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 69th St, 407 East, due, &c., as per bond.....$14,000

HASHAGEN, John N., to Mary Unger; 69th St, 407 East, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6%.....$4,000

HURWITZ, Nathan, to Union Trust Co.; East Broadway, 149, 5 years, 4½%.....$25,000

KORN, Isidore S., and another to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., executor; Union Square, 50 and 52, 3 years, —%.....$240,000

KRAMER, Heinrich, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Willis Av, 220, due, &c, as per bond.....$20,000

KOTERBA, Jennie, to Catherine Whirtley; Lot 100, map of St. Raymond Park, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years, 6%.....$1,900

KRAUSS, Philip, to American Mortgage Co.; Lenox Av, n e corner of 121st St, 22.8x100, 3 years, 4½%.....$25,000

KANNER, Murray, to Mary E. Piggott; 15th St, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3, prior mtg $12,000, due, &c., as per bond....$2,000

LEIKENS, Joseph G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 40th St, 251 East, due, &c., as per bond.....$3,000

LOSCHE, Carrie L., to Union Dime Savings Bank; Perry St, s e corner of Bleecker St, 61.7x25, due, &c., as per bond.....$1,000

LEFKOWITZ, Louis, to Albert Kaskel; 107th St, 12 and 14 East, 5 years.....$45,000

LUBELSKY, David, to Sarah Lubelsky; 120th St, 306 West, 3 years.....$18,000

LUNEBURG, William F., to Gustav Leber; 54th St, n s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, 5 years.....$9,000

LOWENTHAL, Lisetta, and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 121st St, 229 West, due, &c., as per bond.....$18,000

MILLER, Eliza, to Charles L. Ellinger, executor; 154th St, n s, 245.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100, 5 years.....$7,500

MACHLETT, Julius E., to Robert H. Machlett; lot 36, block 30, map of section 1 Bathgate estate, 3 years, 6%.....$400

MULLIGAN, Thomas, to Title Insurance Co.; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of Avenue St. John, 216.9x —, 2 years, 6%.....$20,000

MATTHEWS, Rose M., to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Leroy St, 121, due, &c., as per bond.....$1,000

MOELLER, Minnie G., to Seymour Realty Co.; 165th St, 469 West, 5 years, 4½%.....$3,500

NESTOR HOLDING CO. to Louis Manheim; 124th St, 409 East, 1 year, 6%.....$5,000

OHL, John, to Joseph Gies; 175th St, s s, 116.8 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x108, 2 years, 6%.....$1,150

PRICE, Philip, to Herman Rosenbluth; Jones Av, e s, 125 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100, 1 year, 6%.....$250

PARSONS, Emeline, to Samuel Parsons, Jr., executor; 56th St, 154 East, due Jan. 1, 1911, 4½%.....$11,000

PALMER, Julia B., to Mary C. Wilson; 84th St, 344 West, 5 years, 4½%.....$15,000

PORT MORRIS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Leah K. Ray; 138th St, n s, 120 ft e of Cypress Av, 41.8x100.10, prior mtg $37,000 3 years, 6%.....$8,000

PORT MORRIS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Leah K. Ray; 138th St, n s, 101.8 ft e of Cypress Av, 41.8x100.10, prior mtg $38,000 3 years, 6%.....$8,000

PORT MORRIS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Leah K. Ray; 138th St, n s, 203.4 ft e of Cypress Av, 41.8x100.10, 3 years, 6%.....$8,000

ROSENBAUM, Morris A., to Akiba Weinberg and others, executors; Division St, 15½, due, &c., as per bond.....$5,000

RIEPPEL, Ludwig, to Bowery Savings Bank; 52d St, s s, 150.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5, 5 years, 4½%.....$5,000

ROSENSTEIN, Dora, to Alfred Steckler; 10th St, n e s, 474.3 ft n w of 2d Av, 23.9x—, due Dec. 20, 1914, 4½%.....$27,500

ROSENSTEIN, Julius, to Alfred Steckler; 10th St, n e s, 498 ft n w of 2d Av, 23.9x—, due Dec. 20, 1914, 4½%.....$27,500

SCHORN, Emile, to Anna Wittich; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 168th St, 50x100, 3 years, 6%.....$11,000

SINGHI, Henry U., to Bowery Savings Bank; Kingsbridge Road, n s, 348.4 ft w of Reservoir Av, 346.7x —, 5 years, 4½%.....$45,000

SLUTSKE, William, and another to John Egmont Schermerhorn and others, executors; 97th St, 174 West, due Dec. 1, 1914, 4½%.....$22,000

SCHAEFER CO. to William L. Kitchel and another, trustees; 3d Av, 976 and 978, 3 years, 4½%.....$50,000

SCHMALZL, Hugo, and others to New York Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, 1,747, due, &c., as per bond.....$5,000

SCHMALZL, Hugo, and others to Josephine Volkening; Amsterdam Av, 1,747, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

STUMPF, Jennie, to Mercantile Trust Co., trustee; 58th St, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, due Jan. 1, 1913.....$14,000

SPROESSIG STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO. to Ferdinand Kramer; Bristow St, s w corner of 170th St, 105.6x57.6, prior mtg $47,000, 3 years, 6%.....$9,000

SIVORI, Elvira, to Giuseppe Lippi; Baxter St, 15, prior mtg $30,000, due Jan. 2, 1912.$1,000

SIMON, Morris, to Rebecca T. Mathews; Suffolk St, 12, due Nov. 1, 1914.....$18,000

TAYLOR, Douglas, to Jane G. Jennings; 14th St, 211 West, due, &c., as per bond..

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

COUNTRY HOUSE

on North Shore of Long Island, imposing 15-room house; new; has 5 fireplaces; huge verandas; electric light; running water; parquet floors; handsomely finished.

FIVE-ACRE ESTATE

on water's edge; covered with fine old trees; perfect bathing beach; high, rolling land; fine views. Exclusive locality.

AT BARGAIN PRICE NOW.

Tel. 469 Broad. P. O. Box 360 N. Y. C.

$10 Down $2 Monthly

BARGAIN

Must sell at once this corner plot of 8 lots, 40x100 each; only $150 each; 30 minutes from Herald Square. Good discount for cash. Box V 130 Times Downtown.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New 21-family apartment house; all rented; one block of Fordham "L" station; rents $6,800; price $68,000; $10,000 cash; will net 25 per cent. on investment. Apply J. Grossmann, builder, 46 St. Lawrence Av., Westchester.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET

ACREAGE,
ROUGH and PICTURESQUE.

90 acres, fine views, no buildings, near Briarcliff on the Putnam, or Pleasantville on the Harlem,

$6,500;

such foolishness; only $125 per acre; however, your chance to gain.

COOLEY & WEST, INC.,
White Plains, N. Y. 'Phone 413.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED

Loft building not less 3-story, preferably above 14th, where other Manhattan and Bronx equity will be considered in part payment.

ERNST & CAHN,
3rd Ave. & 149th Street.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

5-STORY NEW LAWFLATS

Near Subway Station to exchange for Bronx lots.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. AND 3D AVE.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rahway.—A few choice lots with all city improvements; five minutes' walk to station; low commutation; bargain prices to quick buyer; easy terms; rare chance for investor or home-seeker. Address "Rare Chance," 187 Times Downtown.

AT LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Cottage: 10 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; electric and gas light; sun parlors; newly furnished; 300 feet from Laurel-in-the-Pines; price, $1,800 for season. A. P. Conklin.

Bargains farms, acreage; country homes everywhere; all kinds; list mailed. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

On Palisades, beautiful new 2-family house; plot 50x100; one floor rented; at your own terms. Bohm, Hudson Heights.

Gentleman's Residence, Llewellyn Park; exchange considered. Address Room 1,016, 32 Union Square.

Farms at farmer's prices everywhere in Jersey; special bargains. Osgoodby, 50 Church St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

FOR SALE.
17 MILES FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.;
on railroad; 800 acres; good investment.
FOR SALE OR RENT IN
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,
7-room furnished house; bath and lights. Inquire Dr. Phelps, 535 West 111th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

For Rent.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 250 West 94th St., from Feb. 1st to Oct. 1st; no children. Apply on premises. W.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Brookfield Apartments

450 Riverside Drive

NEAR 116TH ST.

Superior construction; separate passenger elevator; uniformed attendants (white).

8 Rooms & Baths, $1,500 to $2,000
Duplex 7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 and upwards

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

Huston & Asinari
25 Liberty St. Tel. John—5827

207 DYCKMAN ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

Elegant six and seven room apartments; ideal location; two blocks from Subway station; rents reasonable; electric light, telephone. See Superintendent.

Cathedral Heights, $40.

Elevator; five rooms. 509 West 112th St.

East Side.

"LA CASA BLANCA"
55 East 76th St.
near Madison Ave.

Seven rooms and bath, $1,000; white enameled woodwork, parquet floor, electric light; references. Telephone 1690 Lenox.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE,

1,431 Madison Av., S. E. Corner 99th St.—Beautiful outside apartment, $50 monthly; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity, all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH STREET.
Large Apartments to Rent.

DESIRABLE corner Apartment, two rooms, bath; heat. 133 East 34th St.; rent, $40, $42.50.

Bronx.

RENTING NEVER STOPS

in our houses. We have the kind of apartments that are always in demand. New

6 and 7 Rooms at $30 to $42.

Electric lights, hardwood floors, Hill clothes dryers, large closet space, steam heat, hot water, and, above all, very large rooms. PRIVATE PARKS for the exclusive use of tenants, with tennis courts, swings, sand piles, permit grown folk to have healthful recreation and children to be free from street dangers. FREE BUS SERVICE to and from the Subway station from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M., and to the schools.

819 TO 875 HUNTS POINT AV.
960 EAST 163D STREET.

The Simpson Street Express Station of the Lenox Avenue Subway is one block from 163d Street. All of our houses are at 163d Street. The Westchester Avenue trolley and Southern Boulevard trolley crosses 163d Street; walk east or west on 163d St., and you cannot miss them. Ask Anybody. Everybody Knows the

Henry Morgenthau Co. Houses.
AGENT ON PREMISES. Tel. 1015 Melrose.

THE A-RE-CO APTS.

American Real Estate Co., Owner
MOST HOMELIKE IN ALL NEW YORK.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 6 rooms and bath, $28 to $42.

NON-ELEVATOR APTS.
4 to 6 rooms and bath, $21 to $33.

Large, light rooms. Electric lights, hardwood floors, artistic decorations. HOT WATER AT ALL TIMES.

Plenty of Steam Heat NOW!

Apply to Rental Office, 985 Southern Boulevard (just around corner from Simpson St. Subway Station.)

FROM $13.50 & $16 UP.

540 East 139th St.—4-5 large sunny rooms, tiled bathroom, model flat, steam heat, hot water, all improvements; two blocks from

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

44 West 77th St.

Facing Manhattan Square Park.

The Best High Class Apartment House on the West Side

ITS CO-OPERATIVE NATURE IS A GUARANTEE OF CHARACTER.

Admirably arranged for housekeeping and entertaining and radically different from anything previously built in New York. Luxurious living room (22x27), drawing room (18x28), dining room (15x20), wainscoted to ceiling in selected figured oak. Charming foyer hall in Caen stone. Four large, sunny bedrooms, with southern exposure. Extra servants' room if desired. Well equipped laundry. Two elevators. Excellent service day and night.

9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$2,700 to $4,200

A Few Apartments for Sale,
$25,000 to $31,250

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents,
165 West 72d St. 309 Madison Ave.
Tel. 8200—Columbus. Tel. 1000—Murray Hill.

"BERKELEY ARMS"
326 to 332 West 95th St.
Overlooking Riverside Drive.

Handsome up-to-date apartments; beautiful view of Hudson River; telephone in each apartment; Subway express station; six, seven rooms; rents $50 to $75. Telephone 4174 River.

Inverness,
200-210 WEST 57TH ST.

Handsome, large, light corner apartment of eight large rooms and bath; electric light, elevator, and steam heat; possession at once; rent moderate.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Beautiful Apartment,
801 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY.

SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; one flight; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block, elegant neighborhood; $60; decorated to suit.

THE ANDERSON
102 WEST 80TH.

Cozy modern family hotel.
One, two, and three rooms, with baths, furnished and unfurnished; American dining room.

STERLING, 203 WEST 113TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $50 TO $70.

Single floor apartment, seven large rooms and bath, $45; all improvements; 131 West 103d St.

98th St., 148 West.—Single; eight exceptionally large, light, newly decorated; heat, hot water; $47.50.

Brooklyn.

QUINCY ST., 105.—Corner apartments, six rooms and bath, parquet floors, gas and electricity, steam heat, hot water supply, near Franklin and Gates Avenue cars and "L" station; $50 to $65. Janitor on premises, or Henry L. Bogert, 99 Nassau Street.. N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial. SIMON HERZIG, as Trustee of and under the last will and testament of PHILIP HERZIG, deceased, Plaintiff, against LUCY SONORA H. HARPER, Jacob Chaimowitz and Lena Chaimowitz, his wife; Thomas Carroll and Kate Carroll, his wife; Isaac Brummer and Sadie Brummer, his wife; Jacob Shoenberg, Harry M. Stoff and Rose Stoff, his wife; Louis Abramowitz, Herman Brill, Samuel Cohen and Sarah Cohen, his wife, name "Sarah" being fictitious, real first name being unknown to plaintiff, being the wife of present record owner of premises No. 257 East 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan; Hayman Stoff and Hannah Stoff, his wife; Tenement House Department of the City of New York, Jacob D. Morrison, George W. Walmuth, Samuel Hecht, Jacob M. Tobias, Charles F. Gastmeyer, Vincent Herlet, The Chemical National Bank of New York, Moses G. Nichols, Home Life Insurance Company, Isaac Cohen, The People of the State of New York, The Chatham National Bank of New York, John Bussing, Jr., F. William Dressel, Calvin L. Weser, J. Bion Bogart, The New York Edison Company, The Real Estate Record Association, Rodman B. Ellison, William R. Ellison, Henry H. Ellison, and John B. Ellison, Henry Helman, Bartholomew Baranello, Levi Spear, Jesse S. Epstein, Alfred Epstein, Interurban Street Railway Company, Gatti McQuade Company, Max A. Krichsheimer, Morris Greenwald, Israel Greenwald, Henry Greenwald, Annie Goldberg, Gustav Gotthelf, Hugh J. McElroy, doing business under the firm name and style of H. & J. McElroy; Max Witkind, Isaac Wallenstein, John Finck, Jacob Bernstein, The City of New York, Boston Excelsior Company, Samuel Kahan, Real Estate Directory Information Bureau, Jerome E. Baker, Charles Loeffler, Leonard Bates, Charles Henis, Julius H. Reiter, Leon I. Roseff, Thomas Allison, as Commissioner of Jurors for the County of New York; American Fashion Company, Samuel Richman, Henry S. Story, J. Willis Flickinger, Nathan Wegler, Haincan Shapiro, Leopold Heffner, Samuel Grill, Samuel Schwartz, Harry Kowach, Benjamin Kutner, Samuel S. Rosenberg, Morris Dubitrer, Jacob Dubitrer, George Kocher, Browning, King & Co.; Union Bank, a corporation; Leopold Salzer, Frank Wolf, J. E. Linde Paper Company, John F. McKeon, Edward F. Timme, Otto Timme, David Tim, Morris Gluckson, Joseph Levy, Dennis Twomey, John Fesselmayer, Edward Keeler, John Kiernan, John Timmons, William Clary, Andrew O'Neil, Richard Whelan, Mary Twomey, John Lynch, William Grogan, Adolph Dexheimer, Jeanette Herzig Joseph, as Trustee of and under the last will and testament of Philip Herzig, deceased, and Fairfield Realty Company, Defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 3, 1909.

ABRAHAM G. MEYER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To "Sarah" Cohen, the name "Sarah" being fictitious, her real first name being unknown to plaintiff, she being the wife of Samuel Cohen, one of the defendants in this action and the present record owner of the premises No. 257 East 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; Jacob D. Morrison, Charles F. Gastmeyer, Vincent Herlet, Isaac Cohen, Bartholomew Baranello, Moses G. Nichols, Hugh J. McElroy, doing business under the firm name and style of H. & J. McElroy; Jacob Bernstein, Charles Loeffler, and Haincan Shapiro.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 8th, 1909, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of October, 1909, the original summons and complaint having been filed in the said County Clerk's office on the 11th day of May, 1909, and the amended summons and amended complaint having been filed in the said County Clerk's office on Nov. 4, 1909.

Dated New York, Nov. 4, 1909.

Yours, etc.,

ABRAHAM G. MEYER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, December 1, 1909.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 919 of the Greater New York Charter, notice is hereby given to all persons or corporations who have omitted to pay their taxes, "To pay the same in the Borough in which the property is located," as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, N. Y.,

and that under the provisions of Section 917 of said Charter, "If any such tax shall remain unpaid on the first day of November it shall be the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to charge, receive and collect upon such tax so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such tax, seven per centum per annum upon the amount thereof from the day on which said taxes became due and payable (October 5, 1909,) as provided by Section Nine Hundred and Fourteen of this act, to the date of payment."

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed estimates for building pier at 33d Street, Brooklyn, (Contract 1,202,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon December 15, 1909. (For particulars see

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—JOHN STAUDT, as Executor under the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Huber, deceased, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL SCHENKER, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1909, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

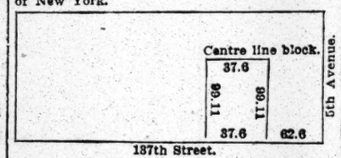
BEGINNING at a point on the Northerly side of 137th Street, distant sixty-two feet six inches Westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said Northerly side of 137th Street with the Westerly side of 5th Avenue; running thence Northerly, parallel with 5th Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 137th and 138th Streets; thence Westerly, along said centre line of the block, thirty-seven feet six inches; thence Southerly, parallel with 5th Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the Northerly side of 137th Street; and thence Easterly, along the Northerly side of 137th Street, thirty-seven feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1909.

LAUREN CARROLL, Referee.

GUSTAV LANGE, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff. Office & Post Office Address No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 8 West 137th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



137th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Thirteen thousand, three hundred forty-two and 32-100 dollars ($13,342.32), with interest thereon from the 12th day of November, 1909, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred and seventy-eight and 03-100 dollars ($378.03), with interest from November 12th, 1909, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is One thousand, seven hundred thirty-five and 95-100 dollars ($1,735.95) and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage, now a lien on said premises, to secure the payment of the sum of Twenty-six thousand dollars ($26,000), with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum from September 17th, 1909.

The premises will also be sold subject to whatever right, title and interest the Raisler Heating Company may have by virtue of a notice of conditional sale or chattel mortgage No. 85,103, and filed against the premises above described, together with other property, and Cohen and Bramfield as vendees, in the office of the Register of the County of New York on December 7th, 1908.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1909.

LAUREN CARROLL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ELISE BOYD, Plaintiff, against LENA KANNENSOHN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1909, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

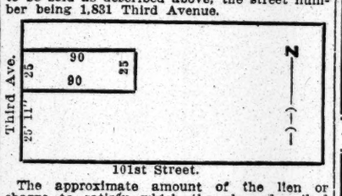
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue distant 25 feet and eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of 101st Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Third Avenue 25 feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with 101st Street, part of the way being through a party wall 90 feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Third Avenue 25 feet, and thence westerly on a line parallel with 101st Street, part of the way being through a party wall, 90 feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue, the place of beginning.

Dated, New York, Nov. 29, 1909.

LYNN W. THOMPSON, Referee, Borough, New York City.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 256 Broadway, Manhattan, Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 1,831 Third Avenue.



101st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,003.47, with interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1909, together with costs and allowance amounting to $386.52, with interest from November 26, 1909, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $400.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, Nov. 29th, 1909.

LYNN W. THOMPSON, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONment, City of New York.—Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held on November 19, 1909, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Water Supply of The City of New York, pursuant to Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905 as amended, has submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a report and plan which bears the date of November 15, 1909, and is entitled "Map and profile showing manner of delivering the water to the several boroughs"; said map being now on file in the office of the Board of Water Supply of The City of New York, No. 299 Broadway, New York City; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 3d day of December, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Room 16 in the City Hall, in The City of New York, be fixed as the time and place for a public hearing upon the said report and plan, and that notice be given of such public hearing by publication in the City Record and in the newspapers designated by the Board of City Record as official City papers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be directed to give such notices as are provided for in said statute.

Dated November 22, 1909.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary, No. 277 Broadway, Room 1,406.

Telephone, 2280 Worth.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909.
Borough of Manhattan.

For all labor and materials required for the erection and completion of addition "H" to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, exclusive of interior finish and plant located in Central Park, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, opposite Eighty-third Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

For full particulars see City Record.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated November 24, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed estimates for obtaining a supply of oils and grease, (Contract 1,208,) and for obtaining services of horses and drivers for carting coal and ashes to and from Municipal Ferryboats, (Contract 1,203,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon December 10, 1909. (For particulars see City Record.)

MASTER'S SALES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.

JULIUS J. WOLF and ANTHONY S. AMBROSE, Complainants, against GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA and GEORGE H. CALVERT, Receiver of said Company, Defendants.

In pursuance of an order duly made and filed herein on the 15th day of November, 1909, notice is hereby given that all claims and demands against the defendant Guardian Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania of creditors thereof resident in the State of New York must be presented on or before the 15th day of December, 1909, to the undersigned at his office, Room 145, No. 43 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The first hearing before the undersigned will be held at his said office on Monday the 20th day of December, 1909, at two o'clock P. M.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1909.

INSTRUCTION.

Wood's School
BUSINESS, SHORTHAND
A choice of 8,000 positions each year.
DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS.
5TH AVENUE } on 125th Street
7TH AVENUE }
3RD AVENUE, ON 149TH STREET

BERKELEY SCHOOL
72d Street & West End Avenue

MISS CONKLIN'S STENOGRAPHY
and TYPEWRITING TRAINING SCHOOL
Slater Buildings, 7 and 9 West 42d St.

Come, learn to make hats and dresses for your own use or business. Hats trimmed, 50c., patterns cut, 50c. McDowell School, 310 6th Av., near 20th St.

The Davidsburg School and Kindergarten, 114 W. 85th St. (10th year) YOUNG CHILDREN A SPECIALTY.

$15 Gives you a Complete Course in Shorthand, Typewriting, &c., if you start this week. Moon's School, 101 W. 42d.

FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH—ITALIAN.
The Language Phone Method.
507 Metropolis Building, New York.

French lady (Parisian diploma) wishes exchange English for French lessons. M. A. V., 16 West 94th St.

Wanted—By expert teacher, a few more pupils, (Leschetizky method.) A., 20 Gramercy Park.

MILLER SCHOOL 1133 Broadway, cor. 26th St. Stenography, Typewriting.

G. D'Orelli will teach French or Italian at residences. 248 East 38th St., care Ernest.

FLUSHING—Long Island.

HOMESTEAD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Incorporated.
Diploma admits to leading colleges. Sanford Av., Flushing, New York City, 21st yr. All departments. College Prep. Special courses Catalog. Mrs. A. C. D. Loucks, Prin.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN
WEST 32D STREET,
Between 5th Ave. & Broadway.
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*Pres. Grant..Dec. 25, 9 AM | *Pres. Lincoln.....Jan. 29
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From New York, Tuesday, Dec. 14.
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White Star Line From Pier 48,

NEW NAVAL SYSTEM YEARS IN COMING

William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of Navy Under Cleveland, Thinks It About Right Now.

FINAL TRIUMPH OF THE LINE

An Old Contention That Officers Who Fight the Ships Should Have a Say in Building Them.

The plans for the reorganization of the Navy Department, as announced by Secretary of the Navy George Von L. Meyer a few days ago, and under which radical changes in the administration of the department are inaugurated, are in accord with the views of William McAdoo, for eight years a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives and for four years Assistant Secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's second Cabinet. Mr. McAdoo was Theodore Roosevelt's immediate predecessor as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and is one of the founders and at the present time the Vice President of the Navy League of the United States.

Secretary Meyer's plan of reorganization, Mr. McAdoo said, would mean the end of a long and bitter contest covering a period of many years. Under the late William C. Whitney, who was Mr. Cleveland's first Secretary of the Navy, Mr. McAdoo said, the first substantial progress to the present end was made. Mr. McAdoo was then a member of Congress and was one of those who supported the Whitney proposals on the floor of the House. Mr. McAdoo added that the movement for a betterment of conditions since then has been constant, with a trend toward the creation of a naval general staff. Officers of the service, he pointed out, have long favored plans which follow the lines of the Meyer reorganization.

"No man can say that a new machine such as this will work perfectly from the start," Mr. McAdoo said, commenting on the reorganization plan, "for it may be fairly assumed that some of the minor wheels and parts will need readjustment after being tried out. Two correct principles are manifestly underlying the plan—military efficiency and economy of administration.

"Many friends and not a few powerful and bitter enemies will be lined up for and against the new order, and if it fails in any particular the country will hear about it.

"Like all big general rules it will no doubt hurt some deserving people, but in the main, and probably after some improvements, I look for it to work well. Theorizing and talking about the practical reform of a big establishment like the Navy Department is a waste of time. The only way to know about it is to put it in practice.

What Puzzles the Average Man.

"An average man, who has not the time to specialize in all the questions of the day, often asks, 'What's the cause of all this agitation in the Navy Department? Why the clash of bureaus, the friction between line and staff, the long and bitter debates in Congress?'

"He cannot understand, when the best talents of the navy says that the existence and location of a certain navy yard is something like a criminal joke and a swindle on the taxpayers, why Congress should maintain it. Differences in opinion and the failure to agree in what appears to be obvious puzzle him. Now, this is what appears to be the main line of division:

"The navy is not a steamship company nor a yacht club. It is a military establishment, pure and simple. It is in the work of building ships, engines, guns, navy yards, and buying immense quantities of stores, a great industrial establishment, but the single output of all these energies is to produce an efficient fighting machine for war purposes. A warship, like a fire engine, must be ready to go out when the bell rings. To this end the men and the machinery must be incessantly drilled and tried out, having but one end in view—battle conditions. Every inefficient officer and man and every part, machine, or gun not up to the highest standard or abreast of the limit of naval progress must be sternly weeded out.

"The greatest strength and efficiency can only be obtained by centralization and consolidation and the fixing of direct personal responsibility on commanding officers, whether on ships or at stations. Divided responsibility and warring bureaus will cause failure under the supreme test of war. Corruption and individual irresponsibility, not lack of courage, destroyed the Russian Navy.

"Without entering the field of bitter controversy between the officers who must fight the ships in war and the staff officers who have hitherto directed the immense industrial and building establishment of the navy, it must, I think, be conceded that those who command in battle must believe in and have confidence in the structure, plan, and fighting arrangements of their ships.

Commanders Must Believe in Ships.

"If the commanders of the ships do not believe they are the best of their kind they will go into a fight anticipating defeat. In such a mental state the anticipations are apt to be realized. I have heard officers ranking as high as Admiral utterly condemn the ships they commanded.

"Line officers have sternly criticised the work of the bureaus, sometimes no doubt unjustly, and ranking officers communicate this atmosphere to their subordinates. Their contention has been this:

"The fighting, sea-going man is the best judge of actual service conditions at sea in all weathers and the only judge of what is needed in battle.

"Line officers insist that they are less amenable to public clamor, personal appeal, or political influence because they say their own lives are in pawn on the result of their judgment and the absolute honesty of the work done. Thus a line officer who helps to plan and build a ship may have to take her into battle for his own life, and the lives of many others, and his country's honor and safety.

"At the same time no just man can underrate the masterly ability and unquestioned integrity of the studious and hard-working staff officers, who have done so much to build up the navy, nor would it be safe to allow every Captain to make all ship arrangements to suit himself. Not infrequently commanding officers have personal hobbies and fads that are not shared by their colleagues of either staff or line.

"I have seen this often exemplified. No one should object to progressive reform until we get the best. The navy is too big and precious a thing to be subordinated to any other interest. Secretary Meyer has selected most excellent officers for his aides, none better. And the single-headed navy yard looks to me as equivalent to the single-headed Police Department as against the old farcical boards."

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, said yesterday he was not prepared to discuss the new plan of reorganization, although from a casual glance he was inclined to approve of it.

ESCAPES DEATH TWICE.

Aged Man Falls Off Train, Is Hit by Another, and Lives.

HAMMOND, Ind., Dec. 1.—A seventy-year-old man who while asleep walked off a rapidly moving train and was struck by another train as soon as he picked himself up not only lives to tell the tale but has only a scalp wound as a result of his experience.

J. N. Ashcroft of Red Key, Ind., is the man. He walked off a Lake Shore train while it was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, near Chesterton. He fell on a parallel track, and, though struck by another train, he received such slight injuries that he was able to continue on his journey.

PREVENTORIUM CASE HEARD.

Now to Go to the Grand Jury, Which Will Act on Dec. 14.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 1.—Dr. Sherburn Wheelwright, Superintendent of the Tuberculous Preventorium in the old Grover Cleveland cottage and instructor in manual labor there, was held in $2,500 bail after a hearing to-day for the action of the Grand Jury, which sits on Dec. 14 at Toms River, on a charge of violation of the statute of 1907, which prohibits the bringing of dependent children, unsound in body or mind, into this State without depositing a bond of $1,000 with the State Commissioner of Charities for each child.

At the preliminary hearing Mr. Wheelwright pleaded guilty. The great local interest in the case caused authorities to hold yesterday's hearing in the Lyric Theatre, which seats more than 400 persons, and this was filled with townspeople interested in the fight. John J. Cowan was the presiding Justice, and there was a formidable array of counsel on both sides.

For Wheelwright ex-Assemblyman A. S. Alexander of Hoboken appeared. He served in 1895 and 1907 in the Assembly from Hudson County and was the framer of the statue invoked in the case. Aaron E. Johnston of Asbury Park and Tenbroek Stout of Lakewood represented the town of Lakewood in the proceedings.

Markus S. Marks of New York, President of the Preventorium, denied that the Trustees brought dependent children into the State, but declined to state whether or not they possessed a permit to bring in children, and the sworn statement of Leslie R. Fort, the Governor's secretary, was necessary to establish this.

The result of Mr. Wheelwright's committal for the action of the Grand Jury will be that the matter will be taken into the office of Prosecutor T. J. R. Brown, who will undoubtedly have the assistance of the office of the State Attorney General. After the trial had ended President Marks arose and addressed the large crowd, stating he was ready and willing to answer all questions of citizens regarding the work of the Preventorium. A warm debate at once started, in which considerable feeling was displayed when vital questions were touched upon by the speakers.

In an interview Mr. Marks said he was not prepared to say that the institution would be located elsewhere, even if funds and land were provided.

A NEW YORK TOM SAWYER.

Would-Be Blackmailer's Threatening Letter Entertains the Court.

It seemed as though Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn had come to life yesterday when William H. Enell pleaded guilty to blackmail before Judge Swann in General Sessions. He is a junior pharmacist living at 237 West 142d Street, and on Nov. 15 he sent a letter to the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company threatening that a great number of their horses would be poisoned unless they turned over a certain sum in an elaborate manner prescribed by him.

The boy told the court that he had written the letter by dictation of Emanuel Blumberg of 237 West 142d Street, a boy two years his junior. It was concocted on the roof of their house and was sent, according to the declaration of the boy's parents, merely as a boyish prank. This plea was urged by Frank Moss, counsel for the boy and scheduled as first assistant to Mr. Whitman after Jan. 1.

"The boy who wrote that letter is a genius," said Judge Swann, "and I am free to say that he will be heard from later."

Enell was remanded to the Tombs until Monday, and Probation Officer Kimball was put in charge of the case. The letter was headed "Third and Last Chance," It read:

> The sum for the safety of all your horses in the Harlem stable has been raised on account of non-payment from $500 to $800—eight $100 bills—or about $10,000 worth of your horses will be destroyed by Saturday. We have thirty men, and are able to carry out our threats unless the same man stands at 158th Street and Riverside Drive on the corner with the electric light pole with the street names on with this $800 in a sealed envelope at 8:30 P. M. on Tuesday night until some one—a small boy—asks him this: "Have you the envelope?"
>
> The man will give him, the boy, the envelope and stand just where he is until he hears three whistles. If any move is made by the man or any person to stop the boy the man on the corner will be shot through the heart, or any other person who hinders us from collecting the money. We are desperate, (underscored.) We have a man concealed where he can obtain a full view of everything, with a rifle and a Maxim silencer, no noise and no smoke. This money must be collected this time or we will kill at least $10,000 worth of horses. If there is a decoy or any marked money in this package we will give the signal, and the man on the corner will be shot.
>
> WEST SIDE A. C.
>
> P. S.—Raining or not raining, be there.

The court agreed that the writer was something of a literary genius.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Liquors or Wines Lost or Stolen In Transit Held Not Dutiable.

In sustaining a claim filed by Ami Vignier, Incorporated, and others, the Board of United States General Appraisers held yesterday that importers are not required under the American customs regulations to pay duties on merchandise stolen during transit. It appears that the various importations consist of liquors, wines, and brandies imported in bottles or jugs.

The inference from the verified invoices is that the bottles or jugs were all packed in packages as required by law. The Appraiser reported, however, that a specific number of these bottles were missing and not found. The importers alleged that no duty should accrue on the missing bottles, and in this contention the board coincides. In upholding the importers Judge Somerville, in his decision for the board, says it is well settled that no duty can accrue on goods not received in the United States except in cases where goods are broken or damaged in transit.

The decision says:

> "These importations all having been packed in strict requirement of the law so as to facilitate the examination of them required to be made by the appraisers and their classification by the Collector, the abstraction of a portion of the merchandise in transit and prior to arrival at the port of destination, presumptively by theft, without the fault of the importer, reasonably relieves the owner of any obligation to pay duty on the missing articles, where the Appraiser, on opening the packages, reports them missing or not found."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The commanding officer at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, will detail an officer of that post to assume charge of construction work at Whipple Barracks, to relieve First Lieut. W. A. Alfonte, Eighteenth Infantry, who will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming, and join his regiment.

Col. G. K. McGunnegle, First Infantry, detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., vice Col. A. B. Dyer, Fourth Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Ezra M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, report to Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U. S. A., President of the Army Retiring Board, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination.

Col. C. B. Byrne, Medical Corps, relieved as Chief Surgeon, Department of the East, and proceed to his home and await retirement.

Brig. Gen. E. B. Pratt, U. S. A., retirement announced.

Capt. G. E. Lovell assigned to the Fourteenth Cavalry.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander D. F. Sellers to the Michigan and duty as navigator when placed in commission.

Lieut. Commander D. W. Blamer to Bureau of Equipment, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster A. M. Pippin to the Independence as pay officer, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Paymaster C. R. O'Leary to the South Carolina and duty as pay officer when commissioned.

Chief Gunner H. A. Nevins to Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Penn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Stringham, Bailey, Du Pont, and Shubrick at Charleston; Rhode Island at Hampton Roads; Whipple and Hull at Magdalena Bay.

Sailed—Connecticut from Tompkinsville for Southern drill grounds; Yankton and Nebraska from navy yard, New York, for Southern drill grounds; Kansas and Georgia from Philadelphia for Southern drill grounds; Standish from Annapolis for Norfolk; Vestal from Lambert's Point for Bradford; Wisconsin from Newport for Southern drill grounds; New Jersey from Boston for Newport.

NO OIL PROSECUTIONS YET.

Criminal Action Against Trust Heads Depends on Outcome of Sugar Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The question of criminal prosecution of Standard Oil officials in the event the Supreme Court of the United States affairms the decision of the Circuit Court at St. Paul, ordering the dissolution of the so-called trust, has not been under consideration, according to Attorney General Wickersham, who was asked to-day if that course was likely.

The question of prosecution of the officials in any trust, it was pointed out at the department, would depend on the Supreme Court's action on the appeal from the recent decision of Judge Holt at New York, sustaining the plea of the statute of limitations interposed by Defendants Kissell and Harned in the Sugar Trust cases.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

BENJAMIN J. FALLICK.—Benjamin J. Fallick of 59 East 115th Street, formerly a baker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $548 to four creditors, and assets of $3 cash in a savings bank.

WILSON BRYANT.—Judge Holt has appointed Taylor More receiver in bankruptcy for the business of Wilson Bryant and Clarence E. Block, trading as Wilson Bryant, dealer in jewelry at 400 Fifth Avenue.

WOLF & LIPPMAN.—Judge Holt has appointed Henry P. Butler receiver in bankruptcy for Wolf & Lippman, manufacturers of braids at 93 Bleecker Street. The assets are $2,000 in stock and machinery.

STANDARD ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.—Judge Holt has appointed Edwin B. Root, nephew of Senator Root, receiver in bankruptcy for the Standard Electric Accumulator Company of New Jersey at 91 Mercer Street, this city, with a bond of $2,000.

IGNATZ HAMMER.—Ignatz Hammer of 26 Clinton Street, a waiter in a restaurant at $12 per week, with a wife and three children to support, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,381 and no assets. There are twenty creditors, and the debts were contracted when he kept a restaurant.

AARON REINHARDT.—Samuel H. Lummis, receiver in bankruptcy for Aaron Reinhardt, dealer in millinery at 272 and 274 Sixth Avenue, has received permission to continue the business for thirty days longer. He has a stock on hand of $17,000 and cash, $11,428. All the creditors except one, who is out of town, have agreed to a settlement of 25 cents on the dollar.

FASHION SKIRT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Turetzky and Bernard Harrison, trading as the Fashion Skirt Company, manufacturers of skirts at 364 Canal Street, by these creditors: Royal Manufacturing Company, $279; Samuel Frank, $289, and Walter H. Alcock, $2. It was alleged that they are insolvent, made preferential payments, removed part of their property, and admitted in writing inability to pay their debts. Judge Holt appointed Charles F. Sanford receiver. The liabilities are estimated at $5,000, and the assets, $2,000.

O. MARGOLIN & SON.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Oscar and Samuel Margolin, who compose the firm of O. Margolin & Son, cloak manufacturers, 20 Lispenard Street. One was filed by these creditors: Ike Saninsky, $500, and J. Liberman, Son & Co., $117, in which it was alleged that the firm is insolvent, made preferential payments, and removed some of its stock. The other was filed by these creditors: Bacon & Co., $190; McKenney, Field & Woodman, $297, and Ellis Getzler, $55, on an assigned claim of A. G. Hyde & Sons. Judge Holt appointed Marcus Helfand receiver. The liabilities are reported to be $5,000 and the assets $5,000 in accounts and insurance. They were considerably damaged by fire on Nov. 27, and have since been trying to collect the insurance, but the loss has not yet been adjusted. They were insured for $6,000. A year ago they claimed a capital of $15,000. It was said yesterday that they may ask creditors for an extension.

Judgments.

The following judgments for more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adler, Carl—L. Becker, $292.
Altieri, Mary—E. Davis, $358.
Bang, William F., et al.—A. Silz, $173.
Ball, Frank E.—Mercantile Finance Co., $117.
Brau, David, et al.—I. Plosser, $281.
Braff, Morris, (not summoned,) et al—I. Plosser, $281.
Borstleman, William L.—A. Thomson, $121.
Bauckenholz, Samuel A.—W. P. Mitchell, $130.
Camp, Charles F.—Fullerton Case Co., $121.
Clinchy, Thomas—E. R. Bishop et al., $306.
Carter, John A., (not summoned,) et al.—B. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., $1,505.
Dudley, Arthur E.—G. Johnson, $195.
De Groat, George E. and Hannah N.—P. W. Engs & Sons, $800.
Benes, Francis C.—J. Brinko, $328.
Eisenstein, Peter—E. A. Schmidt, $241.
Evers, Frederick A., et al.—A. Silz, $173.
Elkan, Herman—Knickerbocker Trust Co., $341.
Everett, Nannie B.—George C. Flint Co., $1,344.
Ford, Charles W.—A. Thompson, $6,436.
Feldman, Joseph—D. Eldridge, $149.
Freytag, Paul—Standard Plumbing Supply Co., $212.
Ferris, Nellie—James Everard's Breweries, $170.
Goldberg, Harry—Newell Putnam Mfg. Co., $112.
Gibbs, Tyler M.—Monad Engineering Co., $1,129.
Goldberg, Samuel and Israel—Narragansett Woolen Co., $214.
Same—American Woolen Co. of New York, $386.
Higgins, Patrick, adm.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $107.
Heinshoim, Louis—Harry Rosenbaum Iron Works, $101.
Harper, Joseph—E. Oppenheimer, $100.
Horton, Dudley R.—A. F. Clarke, $2,043.
Hamilton, Frank W.—A. Powell et al., $187.
Johnson, Charles H.—C. Berry et al., $156.
Kellam, George W.—New England Transportation Co., $104.
Kraft, Jacob—S. Miers, $241.
Larkin, Michael and James J.—H. Milbauer, $2,240.
Lehman, Daniel—Albert Frank & Co., $150.
Levy, Henry—A. B. Roth et al., $205.
Lennon, William F.—Acme Column Co., $102.
Lemonoff, Louis—J. W. Place, $128.
Lentino, Rosario, et al.—L. W. Eaton, $1,912.
Le Compte, Sarah E., et al.—Same, $1,912.
Maguire, Victor—Auto Renting Co., $313.
McLaughlin, Daniel M.—H. R. Gelwicke, $700.
Roe, Richard, et al.—Casualty Co. of America, $144.
Ruck, E. C. A.—R. K. Walsh, $112.
Ruskay, Samuel S.—L. G. Goldberg, $179.
Roberts, Rollin W.—J. C. Lohse, $759.
Rosenthal, Hyman—J. E. Marsh, $1,955.
Stagg, George W.—G. W. Flagg, $221.
Sklar, Max—M. J. Greenfield et al., costs, $270.
Studwell, Frederic B.—Bush Co., Ltd., $252.
Shields, John F., et al.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., $1,505.
Simmonds, Hibbert C., et al.—L. W. Eaton, $1,912.
Sher, Jacob—P. Diamond, $1,146.
Wright, John, (not summoned,) et al.—Casualty Co. of America, $144.
Woodard, Herbert M.—Chapin National Bank, $775.
Weintraub, Morris (not summoned) and Rubin —S. Klausner et al., $337.
Wesen, Sam—K. Holoschutz, $124.
Woodruff, Charles D.—M. W. Richardson, $418.
Adams Repair Co.—Peter A. Frasse & Co., $829.
New York City Ry. Co.—O. Clark, costs, $157.
F. F. Fritts Co.—C. F. Boell, $264.
Mechanics and Traders' Realty Co.—S. Grossman, $5,587.
Imperial Coal and Coke Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $168.
New York City Ry. Co.—B. Ureles, $500.
White Sewing Machine Co.—J. Fiesel, $7,301.
New York City Ry. Co.—D. Ureles, $500.
Fisher Textile Co.—A. Nathan et al., costs, $153.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date, when judgment was filed:

Corey, George A.—H. H. Lyman, Oct. 31, 1908, $250.
Houston, Alexander J., et al.—J. Leiter, Oct. 19, 1909, $191.
Same—J. H. Hoadley et al., Dec. 5, 1905, $1,139.
Jones, Willard H., et al.—J. Leiter, Oct. 19, 1909, $191.
Same—J. H. Hoadley et al., Dec. 5, 1905, $1,139.
Mondshein, Levi—R. Grossman, March 19, 1906, $608.
Otio, Virginia—T. Cully et al., March 29, 1905, $372.
Phillips, Theresa K.—M. Di Menna, April 29, 1909, $119.
Thornton, Amasa—H. Hutcheson, June 1, 1900, $322.
Same—W. C. Daniels et al., April 3, 1897, $110.
Same—S. William et al., June 3, 1897, $45.
Same—J. G. Willson, Aug. 3, 1900, $20,664.
Same—Seaboard National Bank, Dec. 22, 1893, $136.
Same—M. J. Murray, Nov. 3, 1895, $860.
Same—F. E. Barnes, Jan. 14, 1895, $20.
Same—G. S. Bixby, Jan. 10, 1894, $149.
Same—F. Sauer, Feb. 10, 1896, $416.
Same—F. L. Keyes, April 23, 1896, $42.
Same—N. Y. History Co., June 23, 1898, $30.
Same—J. J. McCabe, Nov. 23, 1899, $39.
Same—J. S. Hill et al., May 24, 1899, $130.
Same—A. Raymond et al., June 17, 1899, $173.
Thornton, Amasa P.—E. T. Bell et al., Sept. 25, 1900, $2,630.
Nooney, Robert B., et al.—G. Williams, Oct. 23, 1903, $693.
Pierce, James F., et al.—G. Williams, Oct. 23, 1903, $693.
Same—Estate of Jane N. Byron, Nov. 27, 1909, $817.
East Side House—A. N. Chambers, Oct. 25, 1909, $580.
J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Co.—N. Knoeller, April 22, 1909, $879.
N. Y. Contracting Co.—C. McAuliffe, May 18, 1909, $634.
Saitta, Philip W.—J. E. Coles, April 8, 1909, (reversed.) $893.
McCann, Christian & Kate—C. W. Bock, Nov. 20, 1909, (vacated,) $298.

PUNISHES PATENT INFRINGERS

Judge Holt Fines Three Men $1,000 Each for Disobeying Injunction.

Judge Holt, in the United States Circuit Court, filed a memorandum yesterday adjudging Joseph Greenberg, Joseph Miller and Joseph Bodieman guilt of contempt of court for violating an injunction restraining the Magnet Light Company, its officers, agents and workmen from making or selling gas lamps constructed in accordance with a patent owned by Charles A. Campbell. Fines of $1,000 each were imposed, one-half of which will be paid to Campbell to reimburse him for the expenses of the suit. The three defendants have five days in which to raise the money or else stand committed to the Ludlow Street Jail for three months.

Judge Holt declared that after he had sued the restraining order the Magnet Light Company ceased to do business, but that Miller, Greenberg and Bodieman engaged in a similar business under the title of the Reliable Arc Lamp Company. They set up the defense that a man named Joseph Horowitz was the proprietor; that Miller acted as manager with power of attorney, and that Greenberg and Bodieman were mere employes. Judge Holt, however, said he was satisfied that this was a fiction to enable the three to continue violation of Campbell's patent.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY

FEDERAL.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following were among the proceedings in the United States Supreme Court:

187.—The People of the State of New York ex rel the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, plaintiff in error, vs. Frank Gass, Register of the County of New York—Dismissed per stipulation.

20.—Paul A. Weems, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argument concluded for defendant in error.

41.—Illinois Central Railroad Company of the State of Illinois, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert W. Sheegog, administrator of the estate of John E. Sheegog, deceased.—Argument continued.

Adjourned until to-morrow. Day call for Dec. 2: Nos. 41, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Jury calendar. 34—Johnson v. Ajax Grieb.

STATE.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions. 3—People v. Star Co. 16—Steele v. Leopold. 19—Millikan Bros v. City of N Y. 24—Carey v. Am Ice Co. 26—Bogert v. Turner. 27—Hunter v. Bacon. 28—Erie Basin Imp Co v. Smith. 29—Meadowes v. Michel. 30—Fritz v. Monakad. 31—Stewart v. Garford. 32—McGanern v. Joline. 33—Siemann v. N Y Transfer Co. 34—Siemann v. N Y Transfer Co. 35—Rosen v. M. Phillipsharn. 36—Cohn v. Catskill Mountain Ry. 38—Birmingham v. G. H. Gerard, Son & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Hendler v. Culver Co. 2—Wilds v. Albright. 3—State Realty, &c., Co v. Villaume. 4, 5—Warner v. Roberts. 6—Cross v. Pecker. 7—In re Bonwit. 8—City of N Y v. Cullen. 9—Willa v. Kraaks. 10—Cohn v. Pasternack. 11—Connery v. Hecker, &c., Co. 12—Hayes v. Sobel. 13—Schieffelin v. McClellan. 14—Cohen v. Congregation, &c. 15—In re Canal Place. 16—Stiefel v. Stiefel. 17—Mayer v. Triangle Waist Co. 18—Montagne v. Irving Nat Bank. 19—Merrill v. Nevins. 20—Greenwood v. May. 21—Breitenbach v. Shay. 22—In re Bonwit. 23—Edwards v. N J, &c, Ry. 24—Bilder v. Ellis. 25—Trainor v. Cronin. 26—Wells v. Dunlap. 27—Silverman v. Cong Yeshurun. 28—Huestis v. Cleneguela Sec Co. 29—Philbrick v. Florio Assn. 30—Montayne v. Irving Nat Bk. 31—Merrill v. Nevins. 32—Jose v. Orpheum Co. 33—Perito v. Northrup, &c, Co. 34—Bronx Gas, &c, Co v. Smith Const Co. 35—Berger v. McAllister. 36—Wickwire v. Cottonwood Creek Co. 37—Strack v. Putnam Holding Co. 38—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co v. Mason. 39—In re City of N Y. 40—Isaacs v. Taussig. 41—Clarendon v. Moss Realty Co. 42—Biegreesen v. Biegresen. 43—Buckley v. Hasell. 44—Beck v. Scherr. 45—Di Benedetto v. Schwarzschild. 46—Riordan v. Riordan. 47—Jarmulowsky v. Kramer. 48—Kellogg v. Jaeger. 49—People v. Tathem. 50—Von Rodenstein v. Noble. 51—Schafer v. Washburn Co. 52—U S Trust Co v. Daniel. 53—De Witt v. Comm'l Accident Co. 54—Ward v. Ward. 55—Fusco v. Fusco. 56—Schafer v. Washburn Co. 57—Luneschloss v. Weinberg, &c. Co. 58—Kadushin v. Jacobs. 59—In re McLoughlin. 60—Miltenberger v. Wolff. 61—Reuss v. Reuss. 62—White v. Reed. 63—Weisman v. Levin. 64—Biegeleisen v. Biegeleisen. 65, 66—Cong M'Yassy v. Universal Bldg, &c, Co. 67—Fischel v. Diamond. 68—Mugler v. Fleischmann, &c, Co.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate. Jacob Kahl, James W. Connolly, Emily Noeschler, Bridget Halan, Clara R. Bacon, John H. Berzslide, Charles H. Caken, Ernst A. Sterlen.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—In re Lacs—Hal Bell.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Sperry & Hutchinson Co. v. O'Neill & Adams Co.—J. Hampden Dougherty. Lange v. Berkman—Max S. Bevins. Ellis v. Hearn—Francis P. Pace. Donnelly v. McArdle—Henry A. Gildersleeve.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Ida Murphy v. Emanuel Kapelsohn—Jacob Katz. Jacob Weil v. Joseph Liebenthal—Jacob Klein. Lena Henchel v. Samuel Levy—Charles A. Hickey. Morris Weiss v. Louis Sroka—Charles A. Hickey.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Hotel Holding Co. v. 55th St.—Charles J. Breck.

CITY COURT—Lynch, J.—De Witt Auto Co. v. Florence P. Reesing—Maxwell Halperin. Jennie Evans v. Henry G. Heuser—Edward J. Pierce.

CITY COURT—Schmuck, J.—Crossways Realty Co. v. Julius H. Hays—Philip J. Dunn. Marcus A. Goodwin v. Isidor Frankel—Leon Laski. Solomon G. Soloman v. Richard Geduldiger—Leon Laski.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Woodward, Jenks, Burr, Thomas, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 874—Rooney v. Brogan Co. 965—Di Napoli v. N Y, N H & H R R. 865—Maas v. Morgenthaler. 953—Tredwell v. Smith. 789—Vaughan v. Firemen's Ins Co. 427—Loveland v. Hess. 847—Matter of Hiscox. 983—Wright v. Gerow. 1087—Boyle v. Boyle. 1088—Same v. same. 987—City of Yonkers v. Federal Sugar Co. 988—Limerick v. Holdsworth. 989—Jones v. Dodge. 990—Merchants' Bank v. Bergen Heights Co. 991—Stern v. Corn. 992—Krause v. Robert Gair Co. 993—Brainin v. N Y, N H & H R R. 996—Loughlin v. Edison Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I., Maddox, J.—Part II., Crane, J.—Day calendar. Demurrers. 4275—Osborne v. Cutler. 4276—Gaubatz v. Van Iderstein. 4277-80—Whitaker (2 actions) v. Rice. 4278—Ptak v. Laikind. 4279—Keeler v. Kings Co Trust Co. 4281—Manhattan Cabinet Wks v. Williams. 4281—Finigan v. Board of Educ. Issues of fact—1308—Watkins v. Delehunty. 4130—Murphy v. Morrissey. 3672—Schwartz v. Lewis. 3231—Finnish Natl Home Assn v. Finnish Aid Soc. 3341—Rotwein v. Rotwein. 4178—Young v. Kroeger Cons Co. 4243—Warner v. Sommers. 4142—Herb v. Herb. 3065—Henchel v. Fowler. 3416—Erdtmann v. Stahler. 3521—Titofsky v. Kaplan. 4046—Fenn v. Fenn. 4250—Scher v. Gelbwachs. 4002—Scharp v. Oates. 3924—Conroy v. Conroy. 3812—Klein v. Hirshkowitz. 4045—B U El R R v. Friedman. 4319—Wells v. Wells. 4003—Bomzer v. Kaplan. 4069—Swanstrom v. Swanstrom. 31100—Church v. City of N Y. 4197—Maxwell v. Maxwell. 4188—Hollohan v. Rempe. 4081—Kampfe v. Townsend. 2526—Olsen v. Olsen. 3800—Cambridge Tile Mfg Co v. Cook. 3993—Wilchinsky v. Benjamin. 4102—Stroub v. Fischer.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 4283—Unger v. Unger. 4284—Campbell v. L I R R Co. 4285—Steiner v. Zimmerman. 4286—Rabinowitz v. Rabinowitz. 4287—Falk v. Falk. 4288—Dennehy v. Meade. 4287—Millwood v. Millwood. 4290—McElligott v. Sullivan. 4291—Lewis v. Sanders. 4292—Read v. Van Brunt. 4293—Realty Estates v. Morison. 4294—Abelow v. Abelow and another. 4295—Metz v. Public Schools Ath League. 4296—Reimers v. Reimers. 4297—Gottuso v. Man and Bklyn Real Est Co. 4298—Cammeyer v. Cammeyer. 4299—Chandler v. Chandler. 4300—Rincke v. Goldfarb. 4301—Parson & Co. v. Hyman. 4302—Bruna v. Massari. 4303—Zahn v. Wilson. 4304—Deinhardt v. Deinhardt. 4305—White v. Daly. 4306—Auer v. Kum. 4307—Boerum v. Boerum. 4308—Macdonald v. Murray. 4309—Shields v. Aldrich. 4310—Greene v. Greene. 4311—Rubin v. Rubin-Blankfoot Co. 4312—Hamerman v. Hassen. 4313—Brownell v. Brownell. 4314—McKenzie v. McKenzie. 4315—Smith v. Smith. 4316—Mandel v. Mandel. 4317—Asche v. Bklyn Manor Co.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, C. J.—1573—Bauchert v. Haug. 71—Holley v. City of Mount Vernon. 1621—McCarthy v. Flagg. 1663—Villaro v. Bambaro. 1630—Tichbourne Press v. Fordham. 1634—Meadows v. Katz. 1642—Morrisey v. Young. 1643—Ensinger v. Coble. 1653—Brown v. Dunk. 1655—Siegel, Cooper & Co v. Marline. 1658—Malakoff v. Bentham. 1662—Murray v. Egenburger. 1666—Muller v. Van Horn and another. 1681—Schwartz v. Binfield. 1684—Williams v. Westchester Ltg Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1686—Lahey v. Village of Port Chester. 1688—Ogden v. Ferrier. 1689—Becker v. Borden's Cond Milk Co. 1690—Hagel v. Savin. 1691—Ensinger v. Coble et al. 1692—Gleason v. Black. 1693—Fink Co v. Margotta. 1694—Forrester v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 1695—Klein v. McDonald. 1696—Correll v. Volk. 1697—Hudson Metal Bed Co v. Subitsky. 1698—Relstab v. Martins. 1699—Payne v. Yonkers Elec Light and Power Co. 1700—Hunt v. Fallen. 1701—Sambrot v. Doherty. 1702—Egan v. Wagner. 1703—York v. Fallen. 1704—Nethercott v. Stack. 1705—Marucci v. Muller. 1706—White Plains Indus Realty Co v. Sacco.

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Weber Upright Piano	175
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Between the ages of 14 and 16.
Apply with Health Certificate.

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Apply at the Main Office, 7th Floor.

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15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

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EASY MONEY FOR YOUR SPARE TIME; requires no skill, capital, or effort. Address Matthew Donovan Co., 1,441 Broadway.

OPERATORS, TUCKERS AND PRESSERS
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R. H. Macy & Co. require engravers on gold and silver. Only first-class men need apply. Apply at office of General Manager.

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ALSO SEVERAL

TRACERS
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SALESMEN.—A $1,000,000 real estate corporation offers thoroughly high-grade preferred stock salesmen a commission and bonus proposition that will certainly command your services; splendid selling points, valuable assistance, and facilities; come in and read the purchase contract. Rooms 803-4, 160 Broadway.

SALESMEN to push our business in Bronx and Harlem; ready money; busy season; steady engagement and advancement; no samples. Manufacturer, 822 Westchester Av., near Prospect Av. Subway station.

SALESMEN for great seller; big profits; exclusive territory. Empire Sales Co., 1,170 Broadway.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL WELLER SAFETY RAZOR; LARGE COMMISSIONS. WELLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 225 5TH AV., N. Y., ROOM 508.

SWITCHMEN. — Experienced steam railroad men for out of town; only first-class men accepted; standard wages. Apply 129 Cedar St., one flight up.

WANTED—Bright boys, about fifteen (15) years old, in the office of well-known manufacturing concern; must have good education and come well recommended; salary start $5.00 per week. Madison, P. O. Box 645 New York City.

WANTED.—Three first class salesmen on the Stoddard Lectures. Mr. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks; commencement salary $800; Spring examinations everywhere; candidates prepared free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 264 H, Rochester, N. Y.

WE MAKE infants' and children's cloaks and require a young man with road experience to cover New York and Pennsylvania; must be energetic, know the line, and to such an excellent opening is offered. Answers must state experience and references to receive attention. Traveler, P 42 Times, Times Square.

THE NEW YORK TIMES aims to obtain for its Want Page that stamp of character which clean and reliable advertising alone can give. The Times therefore welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Information considered confidntial. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Agents Wanted.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

AGENTS, salesmen, stores, peddlers; holiday decorations, bells, garlands, wreaths, toys, postcards; best and cheapest line; catalogue free. Miller, 158 Park Row, New York.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

Commercial Help.

A.—A.—STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants furnished short notice without charge. 'Phone 5712 Barclay, Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help, male, female, furnished free. 4470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKkeepers, office help furnished free; 'phone 6060—Cort Typewriting, every description, reasonable; addressing, mimeographing. Miss Elsie Diehl, 99 Nassau St.

SALESLADIES.—American; high-grade uptown stationery stores; $7. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS.—Jupp's bureau recommends efficient employes only; prompt, free; references investigated; expert facsimilie duplicating. 87 Nassau St. Tel. 4221 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

Domestic Help.

A.—A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th St.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties, governesses, lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—Murray Hill.

BLOOM'S BUREAU.—Ten years' experience; know most of help personally; investigate every reference; Scandinavian help. 4887 Plaza, next Bloomingdales', 747 Lexington Av.

FOR SELECT COLORED HELP apply Duncan Help Exchange, 134 West 134th St. 'Phone 5078 Morning.

KEMPER, 615 Columbus Av.—Competent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, housekeepers, nurses; references investigated. Riverside 9348.

LIND'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 729 Lexington Av.—Reliable servants; all nationalities; references investigated; 'phone 4696—Plaza.

MRS. PILLSBURY, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 6185.—Teachers, governesses, housekeepers, companions, trained nurses.
SEPARATE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

RELIABLE SERVANTS, all kinds. Mrs. Neilson, 503 5th Av., Room 300; 42d St. entrance.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508 Orchard.

THE STERLING EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 208 West 40th.—Select colored or white chambermaids, waitresses, general houseworkers; waiters, porters, bartenders, cooks, bellboys, elevator men can be immediately supplied. Telephone 4176—Bryant.

YORKVILLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1,235 Lexington Av.—Wanted, Scandinavian, German cooks, waitresses, houseworkers; 'phone 1210 Lenox.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

A.—A.—"PRACTICAL NURSES."
Trained nurses, male, female; nurse-companions and housekeepers; $25 to $75 month. MRS. PILLSBURY, 507 Fifth Av. Murray Hill 6185.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Nice Swedish chambermaid, good references, $25; Swedish kitchenmaid, $20, references; chambermaids, waitresses, and cooks. Lind's, 729 Lexington Av., (59th St.) 4696—Plaza.

COOK.—Willing to assist with laundry; by competent woman; excellent references; city or country. Call Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av., 38th St.

COOKS, &c.—Two good cooks, two chambermaids, waitresses; German, Swedish; $25. Albany Bureau, 20 East 33d St.

HASTINGS' BUREAU.—Colored girls placed; references promptly investigated. 225 East 73d St. 'Phone 6551 Lenox.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St.; tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER.—By middle-aged woman; good baker; wages not so much as permanent position; personal references; city or country. Mrs. Cooper, 657 6th Av., 38th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By North of Ireland Protestant young woman; two years' references; city or country. Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av., 38th St.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th St. Tel. 486 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS, COOKS, laundresses, waitresses; city, country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus av. (telephone—741 River).

SAMPSON & NELSON
Employment Bureau, 412 4th Av.—First-class help, all nationalities, for private families, references investigated. Telephone, 1868 Madison Square.

TRAINED and PRACTICAL NURSES, well recommended. Powell Bureau, 1,235 Lexington Av. Telephone 1210 Lenox.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Females.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

A.—A.—Dressmaker; perfect fitter and original designer; your own material made in becoming gowns; remodeling equal to new; reasonable. Mme. Cully, 138 West 48th St.; telephone 1883 Bryant.

AFTERNOON WORK.—Young lady employed as secretary to physician mornings desires work from 2 to 6. Miss E. H., 117 E. 40th St.

COLORED GIRL wants home; pay own fare. Write Mary, 120 North 8th St., Richmond, Va.

COOK.—First class; reference; wages $40 to $45. Call Thursday, Murray, 117 East 102d.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; out by day, $2.50; best reference. Miss Hanush, 155 East 56th.

English nursery governess, clever with children; excellent references; needlework. Hearn Trowmart, 12th, 8th Av.

FRENCH LADY, (Parisian diploma,) good diction, wishes pupils; conversational lessons. M. A. V., 16 West 94th.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent all details; would take washing home from good family. E. Nehls 161 West 83d St.; phone 7322 Riverside.

MASSAGE.—Young Swedish woman, graduate masseuse, Swedish method, desires female patients in their homes; can give best New York references as to character and ability; charges reasonable; special rates for regular visits. Address Masseuse, 75 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., care Brunson.

NURSE.—Young woman of ability as attendant; nervous cases a specialty. 206 West 88th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, accurate, capable; reliable; thoroughly experienced; commercial and brokerage; operates any machine rapidly; understands office work; very best references furnished; salary $15. Reliable, 187 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, year's experience, operates any standard machine, understands routine office work, desires position with reliable firm where there is advancement; salary $8. Proficient, 188 Times Downtown.

STENCGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; good education and fine business experience; capable of taking charge of correspondence and office details; systematic, competent, trustworthy. P 49 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, up-to-date; does well anything she attempts. Competent, 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, A1, WANTS A POSITION. MISS A., 106 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TRAINED NURSE desires position, light work, private family preferred; first-class New York diplomas and references; seven years last position; cultivated; good family; experienced housekeeper. C. C., 1,364 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Experienced; also understands numerical filing; $8. P 58 Times, Times Sq.

YOUNG LADY, understanding stenography and clerical work, wishes position in Stock Exchange house; five years' experience; best reference. P 61 Times, Times Square.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit—loss; business statements. Christie, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires work; books opened, closed, systematized, written up, balanced, kept part time. Accountant, 32 Union Square; tepehone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT DEGREE opens, closes, corporation partnership, single proprietorship books. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, 21; recent graduate Page, Davis Co., Chicago; original, own lay-outs and dummies. Address Ideas, P 60 Times, Times Square.

AUDITOR. ACCOUNTANT.
December audits and balancings undertaken, exceptionally low terms; consultations by appointment; established 1888. John T. Brierley, West Av., Kensington, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Expert accountant seeks work; books opened, written up, systematized; special arrangements with firms not employing permanent bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 285, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2471 Worth.

BUTLER—COOK.—Young married couple in private family; man as butler, competent; wife as cook or general housework; best references. P 57 Times, Times Square.

CARPENTER.—First-class workman desires position. Carpenter, 477 West 145th St.

CARPET LAYER.—Old carpet made over; city or country. Charles Mahaley, 145 West 98th.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—A gentleman wishes a place for a valued employe who is honest, sober, reliable, willing, and obliging; a colored man who has been thirteen years with his present employer. Apply at 82 East 51st St. between 10 and 4 o'clock.

DRESSMAKING.—Good style and fit guaranteed; by day, $2.50.

DRIVER, 23, German-American; temperate, well acquainted with New York docks; single and double. Jos. Lotz, 1,141 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

JANITOR.—Colored man and wife, no children; understand steam and hot water. Apply to Janitor Jones, 747 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

MECHANIC-CHAUFFEUR, 22, Italian, with long experience on Cadillac and Locomobile, wishes position; best reference. J. Stabile, 540 East 120th St.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, GLAZING, enameling, and tinting; first-class. Billy Brown, 674 8th Av.

PORTER.—Man as head porter, private family or others. Scanlon, 435 West 56th St.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man as rent collector, also to look after repairs and help, &c.; salary $18 a week; best reference. P 52 Times, Times Square.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Energetic young man, 26 years old and of very good habits, wishes to secure a position as a shipping clerk or as a tester in a cement laboratory; can give first-class references; would be willing to start for a low salary. John Keating, Box 130 Times Downtown.

UNCLAIMED FLOWER.—There may be an unclaimed flower waiting for me, but the first thing I need is a job; I want $25.00 a week, and will be worth that to the employer who can make good use of my ability; good appearance and education; single; 26 years; 9 years' experience on construction work, clerical and administrative side; good correspondent and executive; references O. K.; permanent and progressive job only; no hack position wanted. P 36 Times, Times Square.

WITH LARGE CORPORATION or thoroughly reliable business establishment executive or legal position with liberal salary; 30 years old; college and law school graduate; six years' general practice in own office upState; broad acquaintance; held very responsible position in city department; highest references. S 197 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years, wants work at anything. Joseph Sartou, 237 East 56th St.

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Say you saw it in The Times.

A Letter That Tells of Results.

The New York Times:

I recently wanted a Furnished Room and thought I'd place a small advertisement in The Times. I advertised under Furnished Rooms Wanted and received one hundred and thirty-two replies, which were so many more than I had any idea I'd receive that I decided to tell you about it. The answers certainly gave me a good selection and I'll remember The Times when I have cause to advertise again.

R. M. G., Box M 64.

The following is a copy of the advertisement:

FAIR SIZED ROOM WANTED in private family by young man. M 64 Times, Times Square.

If you want a Furnished Room place a small advertisement in The New York Times. Cost will be little and returns practically certain.

Go to any Advertising Agent, or telephone 1000 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

West Side.

1.—140th St., 540-546 West, near Broadway. Healthiest, prettiest, most convenient section in city.
"THE AUDUBON AND ANNEX."
(Main entrance, 542.)
A few bright, clean, and comfortably furnished rooms to first-class parties.
Rates, $16 to $20 per week, including board for two.
Parlor dining rooms, (separate tables,) reception parlor, billiard room, accommodations A1. Illustrated Booklet on Request.

1.—Attractive suites; single rooms with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directors, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46, Corner 11th.—Desirable large rooms; front parlor; table guests accommodated; telephone.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with excellent table board; terms reasonable; transients.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; excellent board; telephone.

37TH ST., 64 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; single rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST.—Alliance House, small family hotel; centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793—Bryant.

45TH ST., 58 WEST.—Desirable rooms or apartment with private bath, telephone, electric light; table board optional.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; well heated; good table; $7.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Second floor, front room; private bath; front hall; superior table; reference.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Parlor, with extension, suitable for laboratory; also large rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room, running water; first-class table; moderate.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Between "L" and Subway express stations; charming rooms; choice table; references given and required.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Large second floor front; also medium sized and hall rooms; references.

73D, 102 WEST.—Can accommodate few Jewish guests to first-class table board. 'Phone.

76TH, 114 WEST.—Elegant large double room; also single room; Southern cooking; excellent table.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Single and medium rooms; newly decorated; telephone; reference; table boarders.

80TH ST., 141 WEST.—One medium room; running hot and cold water; very comfortable; references.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST.—Attractive liv-at home-like room; parlor, dining room; table guests; telephone.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished, comfortable rooms; desirable; convenient location; Jewish house.

83D, 71 WEST.—Private family have large room, with exceptional table; 'phone; reasonable. Pearsall.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; excellent table board. Telephone, 2871 Riverside.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Warm, comfortable, handsomely furnished room; every convenience; superior board; near Park.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Apartment of three rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; well kept house.

95TH ST., 50 WEST.—Private; near "L," Subway express; only few accommodated; French cuisine; references.

95TH ST., 149 WEST.—Suite of rooms, well furnished; near Subway, "L"; private house; moderate; telephone.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Unexpected vacated private bath suite; other rooms; delightful dining room; refined service; permanent parties; references exchanged.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Spacious front room; also single room; table and service exceptionally good; we seldom have vacancies; references; reasonable; Southerners.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Small, sunny room; all conveniences; private family; near "L" station; telephone.

137TH ST., 253 WEST.—Select rooms? telephone, electric light; board optional; gentlemen only; references.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Sunny room, suitable two, three gentlemen; good board; telephone; moderate; references.

WAVERLY PLACE, 101, (Washington Square N. W.)—Suite, large rooms, also single; private baths; steam heat; excellent table.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 78, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Most desirable rooms, with board; exceptionally good table.

29TH, 41 EAST.—Double, single rooms; suite; running water; large closets.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Parlor floor room; suitable for doctor; other rooms; excellent board; private garage for rent with rooms, or separate.

IRVING PLACE, 71. — Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

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Brooklyn.

QUINCY ST., 719, near Reid Av.—Clean comfortable alcove; excellent table; private family; young ladies only; reasonable.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient, homelike; on Little Neck Bay. Easy commuting distance.

Fashionable Great Neck.—Room and board, $7; $12 for two. Convenient, 128 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

WINDSOR HOTEL, Orange, N. J.—Under new management; handsomely furnished; excellent table; terms moderate.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

West Side.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, southern exposure; hot and cold water; telephone.

13TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, newly decorated, with use of bath; private family; $2 per week. Mrs. Hopper.

15TH, 252 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; private house.

22D ST., 224 WEST.—Front parlor; alcove; piano; running water; also smaller rooms; newly renovated.

23TH ST., 224 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; bath and running water.

34TH ST., 206 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; hot and cold water; bath.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—One large room; all conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

38TH ST., 205 WEST.—Large and hall handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; well heated; reasonable.

42D ST., 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large front room; reasonable; also furnished housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath; references required. Northrup.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant suite, consisting of two large rooms and private bath; gentleman.

50TH ST., 20 WEST.—5-6 large rooms, suites, private bath; steam heat; telephone.

58TH ST., 358 WEST.—Elevator; steam-heated apartment; sunny room; running water. Manley.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, warm, homelike room; attractively furnished; all improvements; central; moderate.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Private house; gentlemen only; dainty, comfortable rooms; exceptional attendance; breakfast; references.

71ST ST., 281 WEST.—Single, also second floor double room; private house; Subway; very reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsome back parlor; second story back; fourth story front rooms.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Exceptionally fine parlor room; south; extension, for physician; reception room; phone.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Second-floor front room; all conveniences; parlor room; suitable two gentlemen.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome rooms; board optional; moderate; parlor for physician; telephone.

80TH ST., 146 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny room; superior board; American family; references; telephone.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; near Subway and L.

81ST ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, outside room for business woman or teacher; references. Downing.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished, comfortable rooms; desirable, convenient, location.

83D, 57 WEST.—Attractive; private house; southern exposure; large; running water, (plenty hot;) telephone.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Delightful large, warm room, suitable one or two; private house; reference.

83D ST., 106 WEST.—Large parlor, also single and small room, heated. Butler.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room, handsomely furnished; second floor; quiet; telephone.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large parlor with private lavatory; southern exposure; reasonable; telephone; 86th St. Subway.

87TH ST., 352 WEST.—Large, sunny room with private bath; also small room; private family; board optional.

91ST, 31 WEST.—Desirable medium room; southern exposure; near "L" and Subway.

92D ST., 202 WEST.—Southern lady; comfortable front inside room; all conveniences; Subway; references. Mueller.

93D, 111 WEST.—Large furnished front room; hot, cold water; large closets; private house.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; others, $3 up; one flight. Corwin.

95TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, heated rooms for one or two; board optional; private house; exclusive neighborhood; running water, telephone; Southern family; also elegant doctor's parlor; references.

96TH, 35 WEST.—Bachelors; rooms single, en suite; high class apartment; Subway express; breakfast; $4-$15; references. Peters. Tel. 4998 River.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Beautiful large back parlor, suitable for two; references. Owner.

101ST, 10 WEST.—Two light rooms in modern apartment. Telephone 6140—River. Johnson.

103D ST., 153 WEST.—Neatly furnished bedroom; running water, steam; one flight; $3; gentlemen. Splint.

104TH ST., 219 WEST.—Outside single room; hot and cold water; plenty clothes closets; private family; one flight; $5 weekly; references. Downs.

106TH ST., 61 WEST.—Handsome room adjoining bath; suitable two; elevator apartment; conveniences. Apartment 5.

106TH ST., 51 WEST.—Sunny outside room, opposite bath; elevator, telephone; breakfast; references. Hills.

107TH ST., 286 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for a few gentlemen in private family; board optional.

112TH ST., 232 WEST.—Newly, neatly furnished rooms; running water; "L" and Subway; refined.

116TH ST., 53 WEST.—Congenial married couple rent room elevator apartment; Subway few doors; suitable two ladies, gentlemen, or married couple; independence; homelike. Hauser.

122D ST., 509 WEST.—Very light outside rooms, suite, single; elevator, shower; dining room. Howell.

123D ST., 358 WEST.—Extra large; two gentlemen or married couple; privileges; select house.

129TH ST., 164 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; single or double; telephone; convenient "L," Subway.

123D, 361 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room and bath, also small room, in private house.

129TH ST., 162 WEST.—House newly renovated; large and small rooms; convenient to "L" and Subway; rates moderate; excellent table.

129TH ST., 121 WEST. — Beautifully appointed room in private house.

130TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large back parlor; nicely furnished; all conveniences; suitable physician; private house.

143D ST., WEST, (135 Hamilton Place.)—Nicely furnished; steam; elevator; running water; moderate. MacArthur, telephone 2780 Audubon.

144TH ST., 544 WEST, Subway station.—Large, sunny room; closet; telephone; modern apartment, suitable one or two; steam heat; moderate. Orden.

Absolutely select, noiseless residential neighborhood; overlooking Central Park; luxuriantly heated; desirable. D 193 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, 2,332, (Subway 96th St.)—Warm, comfortable room; connecting lavatory, bath; telephone; reasonable.

CHARLES ST., 20.—Large, small rooms for gentlemen; heated; private family.

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. — Young man wants another young man to share well-furnished room with private bath; southern exposure; house is located on West 116th St., and room is second floor, back; including breakfast and dinner, cost will be $18 per week; references must be exchanged. Box N 170 Times, Times Square.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 848, Corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished, beautifully decorated, five six rooms; high-class elevator apartments; $12.50 weekly upward; also one, two rooms, bath, $3.50 weekly upward.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 695, (145th St.)—Desirable, bright, outside room; homelike; moderate; near expresses; Apartment (elevator) 56.

TWO NEWLY furnished connecting rooms; select elevator apartment; gentlemen. Mrs. Bow, 10 Manhattan Av.

East Side.

107TH ST., 126 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room; private family; apartment. Berg.

30TH ST., 38 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two, with breakfast.

80TH ST., 46 EAST.—Two rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

85TH ST., 15 EAST.—Parlor floor, private bath; high-class business or dwelling purposes.

46TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room, running water; breakfast optional; references.

40TH ST., 50 EAST.—Two rooms for rent, one small and one large; both well furnished and exceptionally clean; excellent neighborhood and rates moderate; telephone.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Comfortably heated rooms for gentlemen; all improvements; reasonable.

55TH ST., 53 EAST.—Large, well furnished rooms, with bath adjoining; gentlemen only; reference.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

East Side.

62D ST., 100 EAST, Corner of Park Av.—Large and small front rooms, adjoining bath; running water.

58TH ST., 34-36 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; one with private bath; physician's office; references.

68TH, 226 EAST.—Single rooms; neatly furnished; bath; private house; nice location; convenient "L."

MORNINGSIDE AV. EAST, 54.—Pleasant living room, facing Park; adjoining sleeping room; kitchen. Anderson.

Bronx.

28 MINUTES TO GRAND CENTRAL.—One block to Subway station; will exchange for first-class table board; three adults; 4 rear, exceptionally large, beautifully and comfortably furnished rooms; large adjoining bath; no objection to one child; Gentiles only; unquestionable references; concessions to right party. Telephone Melrose 425. Blake.

Brooklyn.

3 MONTAGUE TERRACE, BROOKLYN.
Rooms for gentlemen; hot, cold water; with or without private bath; convenient to Wall St., Subway, Bridge.

HANSON PLACE, 72, 15 Minutes from Wall St. by Subway.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen in select house, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50.

HEIGHTS, 139 Henry St.—Few refined gentlemen roomers; all conveniences; convenient Subway, bridge; moderate.

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Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
An ideal and delightfully appointed residence, with every luxurious convenience; lovely bathrooms, shower bath; rooms; suites; superb dining room; ocean traffic passing windows; cuisine excellent; Ideal Winter home; 20 minutes Battery. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I. Telephone 354—Tompkins.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE.—12 Carnegie Av.—Nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; physician's use; advantageous locality.

Country Board.

20c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

Aged people and partial invalids kindly cared for at comfortable farmhouse near New Haven. Address Mrs. J. J. Baldwin, Woodbridge, Conn.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

WANTED—For man and wife, (with Christian people,) neat, comfortable, sunny room; good heat, light, and bath; $16 monthly. F. F., 461 West 21st St.

LARGE, comfortably furnished room wanted by young man; one with southern exposure preferred. Box P 55 Times, Times Square.

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35TH ST., 13 EAST.—Second floor; two large, light rooms, bath, electric lights; excellent house.

Say you saw it in The Times.

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RIVALS BARRED OUT BY TELEPHONE TRUST

How They Are Kept from Laying Wires Here Through Holding of City Franchises.

RATE COMPLAINTS HEARD

Bronx Subscriber Tells Legislative Committee About Double Tolls—Independent Company Offers 2½c. Rate.

Futile efforts of independent telephone interests to break into the New York field were related yesterday at the first hearing held by the joint legislative committee, which has come here to investigate the telephone and telegraph companies of the city, with a view to determining if they ought to be placed under the supervision of the Public Service Commission.

It was developed that independent telephone franchises exist in New York County and in Brooklyn, but that attempts of the independents owning them to install systems in opposition to the New York Telephone Company (the Bell) have persistently failed.

In Brooklyn a franchise was held up to a few years ago by the New York and Eastern Telephone Company, which the Bell Company has tried to absorb. Litigation is now before the courts over stock of this concern, the Great Eastern Telephone Company, an independent, organized under the laws of South Dakota, and backed largely by Eastern capital, contending that it and not the Bell Company holds the majority. If the Bell Company wins out it is certain, according to testimony given before the committee yesterday, that the franchise will never be resurrected.

The franchise in New York County is held by the New York Electric Lines Company, which has run against many snags in trying to install a system. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided that the company may put wires in the conduits in Manhattan and clear up to the Yonkers line, owned by the Empire City Subway Company, which in turn is controlled by the Bell Company. The independent company has asked permission of the city authorities to install its system, but its request has been refused, despite the ruling of the court, on the ground that the Empire conduits are filled with wires.

From the line of questioning pursued yesterday by Ephraim J. Page of Syracuse, counsel to the investigating committee, the parties interested gathered that the exact situation respecting the two independent franchises is to be minutely inquired into. It is regarded as probable that, before the committee has finished its work here there will be a physical examination of the Empire conduits to ascertain if they are really filled so that no more wires can be laid in them.

It appeared yesterday that the legislative committee is to go vigorously after the telephone and telegraph companies in the city in its effort to learn whether the companies have been regularly organized and if the public is getting its money's worth in service.

At the opening of yesterday's hearing Chairman Davis announced that any complaints concerning the telephone or telegraph service would be heard by the committee and taken up for investigation. Two complaints were put in, the first by Edward P. Kingsland of 345 East 145th Street, the Bronx, an accountant for a rubber manufacturing firm, who complained against having to pay 10 cents for calls on his private telephone from the Bronx to Manhattan, while at public stations the toll is only 5 cents. He told the committee that he had been obliged to pay $2.50 a month for a telephone which was restricted in its calls to the Melrose and Tremont exchanges, and that all other calls were regarded as "foreign," the telephone company charging an extra rate.

Mr. Kingsland went to the telephone company about it, and was informed, so he said, that the reason for the difference in the rate between the private telephone and the pay stations was that the latter do infinitely more business.

"They make me pay the same as the hotels charge," pursued the witness.

"Yes, I found out to-day that the hotels charge 10 cents," replied Mr. Page. "In a moment of weakness I paid for one or two calls."

The other complaint was from A. N. Gitterman of 225th Street and Broadway, who wrote to the committee that he represented a group of telephone subscribers in Marble Hill who objected to paying an extra charge for messages to Manhattan.

"We consider that we are geographically, commercially, and sentimentally a part of Manhattan, and should not be segregated in this way," he wrote.

Chairman Davis ordered that the letter be sent to the New York Telephone Company with a request for its reasons for chopping Manhattan up into different zones with so many extra charges.

Edwin M. Maillard of 137 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, President of the New York and Eastern Company, which had the Brooklyn franchise, was the first witness called to tell about the situation with respect to the independents. He said that his experience with the New York and Eastern Company had taken away his appetite for the telephone business. The Bell people made it so unpleasant, he said, that the Brooklyn company twelve years ago gave up trying to operate under its franchise. They had got 100 subscribers together and had spent $50,000 in preparation for installing the service, $25,000 of which went for preliminary work on a plant.

Asked if he did not think that putting the telephone company here under the control of the Public Service Commission would be the more practical way of solving the telephone situation, Mr. Maillard replied that, while the commission could cut down rates, competition would work out the same end, and that there was no reason for allowing any monopoly.

Wayne W. Wilson of 132 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Secretary of the Electric Lines Company, which holdse the New York County franchise, called as the next witness, explained that the company was incorporated in 1882 with $5,000,000 of capital stock, all of which had been issued. It obtained a franchise in 1883 to extend wires from the Battery up to Yonkers, but, while it was planning its service, litigation was started that kept the company in the courts for nearly ten years.

Mr. Wilson told the committee that the Eastern Lines Company had engaged such eminent counsel as J. Aspinwall Hodge, David B. Hill, former Judge Alton B. Parker, former Judge Leventritt, and Frank P. Vermilye to fight for its right to use the Empire conduits, but that they had failed to accomplish anything against the Bell monopoly.

De Elbert Reynolds, President of the Great Eastern Telephone Company and an officer or Director in twenty-two other independent companies in various parts of the country, told the committee that New York City offers "the widest range of telephone service of any city in the country," and that while independent interests have tried for years to get into the field, the Bell Company has been able, with its tremendous influence, to keep them out.

Mr. Reynolds went on to say that the Great Eastern Company stands ready to put in a telephone service in this city with rates about 48 per cent. lower than the Bell people demand. The company has made a canvass of the field, he said, and had obtained 107,000 subscribers, contingent upon the independent service being installed. The company would give a rate of 2½ cents for a call on large contracts, and 5 cents in all parts of the city on smaller contracts. Its pay stations would all charge 5 cents to every part of the city. If it should get the franchise, he said, the company would at once install a plant that would accommodate 600,000 subscribers, with provision in the near future for 1,000,000.

The committee will sit again to-day and then adjourn until next Tuesday, when hearings will be held every day until Thursday. Then there will be an adjournment until the next Monday and sessions will be held every day, with the exception of Friday and Saturday, until the investigation is completed.

KINDNESS OF THE ICE TRUST.

Former Employe, Now Independent, Tells of It—Court Rejects Price List.

Frank Dembacher, General Manager for the American Ice Company, was the first witness yesterday in the defense of the Ice Trust before Supreme Court Justice Wheeler. He declared he had never refused to sell ice to independents when the American had enough to go around. In retort to this Prosecutor Osborne offered some letters from John D. Schoonmaker to President Oler.

On the other hand Justice Wheeler would not accept as evidence the tabulated lists submitted by the defense, which purported to show the prices charged the various independents at the American bridges from year to year. Prosecutor Osborne pointed out some significant omissions in the lists, which the American's bookkeeper was unable to account for, although he declared that he had received no orders to suppress anything. Justice Wheeler decided that the bridge account books would furnish the better evidence on the variations in prices, and these have already been submitted in truck loads by the prosecution.

James V. Scott, principal owner of the National Ice Company, testified to the unfailing courtesy and fair treatment which he had experienced at the hands of President Oler of the American. Scott was a former employe of the American, and when he wished to enter the independents lists he was helped financially by Mr. Oler, who later sold him the stock in his new company held by the American.

Mr. Scott had charge of the two boats in the service of the American, which jammed their way up the Hudson in the Spring of 1900, to the indignation of the independents, who declared that their harvests were ruined by the performance. Mr. Scott said yesterday that the trip was made to smash an ice gorge.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
2:45—217 E. 80th St.; Mrs. Kaufman	Trifling
3:30—133d St. and 12th Av.; Burns Bros.	Trifling
4:20—77 E. 117th St.; C. Lymbecker	Trifling
6:50—460 West B'way; F. Hevigslened	$25
7:35—244 E. 79th St.; S. Glauber	$75
9:00—195 Madison St.; J. Finkelstein	$300
10:35—50 Beekman St.; J. Scall	Trifling
10:50—1,946 1st Av.; Angelo Gentile	$300
11:56—135 E. 117th St.; M. Hannon	Trifling
P. M.	
12:50—39 Montgomery St.; L. Lipshitz	Trifling
1:05—344 W. 35th St.; Glebhill & Kern	$50
1:15—348 Madison St.; Louis Kaufman	$50
1:25—1,166 2d Av.; Well & Meyer	$5
2:35—188 Henry St.; N. Bernstein	Trifling
3:00—1,433 Broome Av.; Rebecca Kerr	$50
3:05—70 Beekman St.; P. W. Langstroch	Unknown
3:50—Bradhurst Av and 143d St.; N. Y. Bill Posting Co.	Trifling
4:00—188 2d St.; Mrs. Weiss	$25
4:35—69 E. 93d St.; James Cahill	Trifling
5:10—72 Bedford St.; M. Gorshean	Trifling
5:10—311 E. 100th St.; A. Boritz	Trifling
5:10—526 E. 11th St.; owner unknown	$300
5:20—East Chester and Paulding Av. owner unknown	None
5:20—120 8th Av.; Joseph Hudson	$50
5:40—1,680 2d Av.; E. Lanes	$50
5:45—165th St and Riverside Drive; owner unknown	Trifling
6:10—647 Morris Av.; M. Mastucci	$500
7:35—2,028 1st Av.; S. Postner	$500
8:00—1,044 Madison Av.; J. Feinstein	$100
8:05—385 E. 152d St.; Frank Delchl	$200
8:25—1,908 2d Av.; Jos. Moslowitz	$25
8:30—2,864 8th Av.; Neal & Meyer	$5
8:55—1,134 1st Av.; M. Rubino	None
9:40—220 E. 98th St.; David Brown	$10
10:03—770 11th Av.; Henry Geils	$50

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The Lost and Found column of The New York Times is read daily by many thousands of people. If you lose anything have an advertisement inserted there, and the chances are the lost will be returned. It costs little. Go to any Advertising Agent or telephone 1000 Bryant. The Lost and Found Registry Bureau is at your service free of charge.—Adv.

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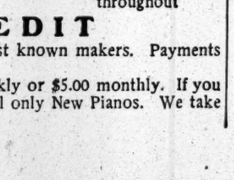

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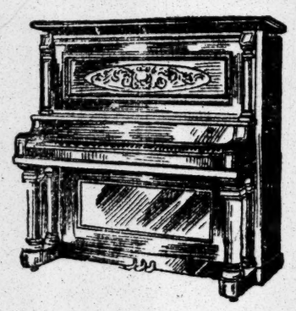

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"PINK BOOKS" SHOW SUGAR TRUST FRAUDS

False Weight Records Introduced at the Trial of Six of Its Former Employes.

WEIGHERS AND THEIR PAY

Extra Amounts Passed Out to Some of Them, According to the Testimony.

The Government spent the entire day yesterday in the trial of six former employes of the American Sugar Refining Company in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States in laying the groundwork of the case which it proposes to build up against the defendants. This was prolonged by the vigorous resistance of the defense, which made no concessions as to the identity of documents, and insisted on having witnesses by verbal testimony identify each exhibit offered.

In this connection Winifred R. Denison, who is prosecuting the case with Henry L. Stimson, ran against a surprise just before the close of the afternoon session. He had on the witness stand William H. Teare, an employe of the Sugar Trust, who had been engaged about the docks of the Williamsburg plant where the sugar weighing frauds occurred during the time specified in the indicement. Denison was engaged in putting into evidence the so-called pink books, in which were entered the weights of sugar as registered by the Government weighers on the doctored scales and the city weighers, who reweighed the sugar and recorded it at proper weight.

Teare was called to identify the signatures of checkers employed by the sugar company to check up the weight of the sugar. He showed great hesitation about giving his evidence, and finally refused to identify signatures of men he had seen daily at their work about the docks. He could not even remember that he had ever seen any of these men write their names.

"Didn't you tell me last night," asked Mr. Denison, "that you had seen these men write their names?"

"I did not," said the witness.

"Didn't you tell me that you could identify these signatures?"

"I did not," the witness declared.

Mr. Denison then made the witness admit that he had seen the men write something in the book with their pencils, although Teare insisted that "my back was always turned."

This development took on further interest from the fact that the defense yesterday in continuing the cross-examination of Andrew Mallon, an employe in the cashier's office of the Williamsburg refinery, did not press the inquiry with which Charles M. Beattie, Mr. Cochrane's associate, had closed the night before as to the source of the orders under which the affairs of the Williamsburg docks were administered.

Mr. Beattie had asked Mallon, apropos of testimony accusing John F. Bendernagel of having paid money to men in the uniform of Customs Inspectors, where the checks came from that Bendernagel, one of the defendants in the present trial, used in making his payments. Mallon said they came from 117 Wall Street, which is the office of the American Sugar Refining Company, and this statement Mr. Beattie supplemented after court had closed by declaring that Bendernagel did not propose to be made the "goat."

"When changes were to be made in wages, didn't you get slips with the names and amounts from the Superintendent's office?" Mr. Cochrane demanded. The witness said he did.

"And didn't you, on getting these slips, change the amounts without consulting Bendernagel?"

"Sometimes," said the witness.

"Don't you understand that the pay roll books were entirely in the control of the Superintendent?" demanded Mr. Cochrane.

"They were in later years."

"How about 1907?"

"They were then in the Superintendent's hands," replied Mallon.

Mr. Beattie attempted to show by the witness that there was a time when Government weighers and Inspectors were paid by the refinery and got extra pay for night duty, with the knowledge of the Government. Mallon, however, disclaimed knowledge of this, but did insist that he had seen Bendernagel pay money to men in Inspectors' uniforms during the year 1907, the year covered by the indictment.

At this stage Mortimer Cort, Juror No. 2, harked back to the testimony of Mallon the day before, that the sugar company checkers, who are defendants in the trial, got more money in their pay envelopes than the other checkers, although the same amounts were written on the outside.

"Who instructed you to make the change originally?" asked Cort.

"Instructions came from Mr. Gebrock through George M. Barda," said the witness. Gebrock was the Superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery at the time and was indicted in Brooklyn, but got off on a demurrer. He has not since been reindicted.

The entire afternoon session was taken up with the introduction of the so-called pink books. So strenuous did the battle become that Mr. Denison was forced at one time to put Mr. Cochrane himself on the witness stand and quiz him as to how the books were obtained from the Sugar Trust for use in the previous trial, when the trust itself was defendant. Mr. Cochrane testified with some reluctance. He said he got them from the storage house of the Havemeyer & Elder Refinery and turned them over to "Mr. Sheffield."

"Who is Mr. Sheffield?" asked the court.

"He was associated with you, was he not, in the case last Spring," suggested Mr. Denison. Mr. Cochrane admitted this to be the fact, and was allowed to leave the witness stand.

Several Secret Service men were present in the court room during the day. Whether they were in attendance upon jurors or witnesses could not be ascertained. The trial will continue to-day.

Wadsworth-Merritt Confab.

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Speaker of the Assembly, who has been in this city for some days, had a long conference yesterday with Assemblyman Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., about the appointments to be filled in the Republican Assembly caucus at the opening of the next session. Mr. Merritt, who was majority leader of the House at the last session, is slated for reelection. It is understood that the leaders are satisfied that Ray B. Smith of Syracuse will be re-elected Clerk despite the fight made against him by Assemblyman William M. Bennett of this city.

Old Political Club Gone.

The Harlem Democratic Club, for years the organization club of the Thirty-second Assembly District, practically passed out of existence yesterday after twenty-six years of activity. The club was once a power in Democratic politics. In later years it made a futile fight for life against Younger men and a newer organization. Two Deputy Sheriffs entered its doors at 106 West 126th Street yesterday, gathered its furnishings and effects together and watched their disposal to the last piece at public auction.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Manhattan Navigation Company, the new line operating the freight and passenger steamers Frank Jones and Saratoga on the Hudson, will resume its Sunday service on Dec. 5.

Richard Inglese, leader of the First Church of Western Occultism, denied yesterday that the Church is to hold its regular Sunday service in Brooklyn next Sunday. Services will be held next Sunday in the Berkeley Lyceum.

Committees from the Central Federated Union, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, the Bronx Labor Council, and similar organizations opposing the proposed Employers' Liability bill, drafted a brief last night embodying their objections to the proposed bill, provisions for a substitute measure, and recommendations. It will be submitted to the commission here and go to Gov. Hughes.

Isidor Spilding of 1,344 Park Avenue fell dead last night at a party gathered at the home of Morris Wolfson, 335 East Thirty-second Street, which was celebrating the birth of Wolfson's first son.

Mrs. Catherine Anderson, 64 years old, and her adopted daughter Theresa, were found dead in their apartment at 450 West Forty-second Street, of gas asphyxiation, last night.

To Men Who Know

Special

ON sale to-day, a new idea in Fancy Pure Silk Crochet Four-in-Hands. 55 cents. Twenty-one different color combinations. An advance Holiday Novelty.

Imported Japanese Holiday Boxes, hand made, for scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c. 15 cents.

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Finest E&W Black and Red-Man Brand Collars

are made with

STRAPPED SEAMS

They set and wear as no other collars can.

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Fernwood. 2 for 25.

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MUST VACATE JANUARY 1ST.

Old Established High-Grade Men's CLOTHING and FURNISHING SHOP

38 NEW ST., one Block below Wall.

Everything at ½ Former Prices.

$20 SUIT OR OVERCOAT, $10

$25 Suit or Overcoat, $12.50.

$30 SUIT or OVERCOAT (Silk Lined) $15

$40 Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, $18 & $22.50. $100 Fur Lined Coat, $50.

Fur lined Overcoats, English) ALL AT ½ FORMER PRICES.
Slip-ons, Trousers, Vests, and complete lines of Furnishings.

ADVERTISED BRANDS OF SHIRTS, $2 and $3 VALUES, $1.00 and $1.40.

YOUNG'S, 38 NEW ST.,

Half block from Wall St. Subway Station.

To-day, Friday & Saturday

will close the sale of the fine imported stock we bought from a firm that was to start in business this fall and did not materialize. Their price was to be $75 for Suits or Overcoats; our price for the same to order, $25. Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

Wallach Bros.

Third Avenue Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings)

1195 Broadway Just below 29th St.

Some Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats REDUCED

THE Suits and Overcoats we have included in this sale are from our most popular lines. They have sold fast and we can buy no more: the lines are broken, so some

Winter Suits
Winter Overcoats
Fall Overcoats
Raincoats

that were $20, $22.50, $25, $28, $30 and $35

are now **$18**

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 3 WEEKS THIS SEASON.
JOHN DREW in INCONSTANT GEORGE
XMAS NIGHT—MAUDE ADAMS.

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:20 Last Matinee Sat. 2:20.
LAST 4 TIMES
KYRLE BELLEW In THE BUILDER OF BRIDGES By ALFRED SUTRO

HUDSON THEATRE. Special.
TO-DAY Also TO-MORROW, Special Matinees, AT 3
Also Next Week EVERY NIGHT at 8:30 and MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 3,
RUTH ST. DENIS in her Repertoire of HINDOO DANCES.

CRITERION B'way and 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"A Dramatic Sensation."—Eve. World.
ISRAEL by Henri Bernstein, author of "THE THIEF" and of "SAMSON."
"A big play."—Sun.

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
100TH TIME, MONDAY, DEC. 13.
"A MERRY WIDOW HIT."—World.
THE DOLLAR PRINCESS

SAVOY B'y & 34 St. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Special Mat. To-day, 2:15. MISS
ANGLIN in Helena Richie

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
Last 9 Nights The Detective-Thief Play,
ARSENE LUPIN
MON., DEC. 13, MARIE TEMPEST.

GARRICK 35th St., nr B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15
"MORE POWERFUL THAN 'THE WITCHING HOUR.'"—TRIBUNE.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST TRIUMPH,
THE HARVEST MOON
with GEORGE NASH.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:15.
GENEE in THE **SILVER STAR**
BICKEL & WATSON and cast of 100.

W. 42d St. **LIBERTY** THEATRE.
MABEL TALIAFERRO in "SPRINGTIME" by Tarkington & Wilson. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

HITCHCOCK NEW YORK THEATRE B'WAY & 43d ST. EVS. 8:15 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15
IN COHAN'S LAUGHING MUSICAL HIT THE MAN WHO OWNS B'WAY
GAIETY THEATRE B'way & 46th St. EVES. 8:15 MATS WED & SAT. 2:15
FORTUNE HUNTER
WINCHELL SMITH'S COMEDY WITH JOHN BARRYMORE

Joe Weber's B'way & 29 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE CLIMAX
Sun. Night, Knowles. "Rural England."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Prices, 25c. to $1.50.
LAST WEEK Entire Next Week, **PAID IN FULL** Broadway Cast. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in SHAM.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50.
"Catches on like a house afire."—Ev. Sun.
SEVEN DAYS

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
3rd Month **The Fourth Estate** The Great Newspaper Play.
"One of the season's real sensations, make no mistake about that."—Eve. Sun.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Next Wk—Garden Theatre. (Seats on sale)
HIS NAME ON DOOR By Frank Lord.
"Characters exceedingly well drawn."—Acton Davies in The Eve. Sun.

NEXT MONDAY (SEATS ON SALE) Messrs. Shubert Announce
CYRIL SCOTT AS **THE LOTTERY MAN**
A Comedy by Rida Johnson Young.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1909-10.
Prices: Gr. Opera, $5 to $1. Op. Comique, $3 to 75c.
To-morrow (Fri.) at 8, **HERODIADE,** Miles. Cavalieri, Gerville-Reache; MM. Renaud, Duffault, Crabbe, Vallier, Nicolay. Sat. Aft., **LE JONGLEUR DE NOTRE DAME,** Miss Garden, MM. Renaud, Dufranne, Lucas, Laakin, Huberdeau, Crabbe; Dir., M. de la Fuente. Sat. Ev. (Op. Comique), **CHIMES OF NORMANDY.**
SUN. NIGHT, 8:30, GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT. JOSCHA BRON, the Remarkable Young Russian Violinist, and other Eminent Soloists.
—NEXT WEEK—
Mon., **TOSCA;** Mme. Carmen Melis; MM. Renaud, Carasa, Gilibert. Tues. (Comique), **CHIMES OF NORMANDY.** Wed., **FAUST;** Miss Garden, Mlle. Vicarino, Mme. Duchene, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Vallier, Villa. Mus. Dir., M. de la Fuente. Fri., **TANNHAEUSER;** Mmes. Mazarin, Doria, Vicarino; MM. Zenatello, Renaud, Vallier, Lucas, Huberdeau, Scott, Venturini; Mlles. Vicarino, Severina, Gentle, Duchene; Mus. Dir., M. de la Fuente. Sat. Mat., **FAUST;** Miss Garden, Mlle. Vicarino, Mme. Duchene, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Villa. Mus. Dir., M. de la Fuente. Sat. Night (Comique), **BOCCACCIO.**
Next Week's Sale Opens To-day, 9 A. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Evenings at 8.....Saturday Matinee at 2
To-night, La Boheme, Mmes. Alda, Alton; MM. Bonci, Amato, Pini-Corsi, de Segurola, Gianoli, Bada. Cond., Podesti.
Fri. Eve., Aida. Mmes. Gadski, Homer; MM. Caruso, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat......**Otello**
Sat. Eve......**Tannhaeuser**
Sun. Eve. at Pop. Prices, GRAND CONCERT. Mmes. **SCHUMANN-HEINK** (Sp'l Engagement), De Pasquali; MM. Sancarli, Blass. Metro. Opera Orches. Cond., Bendix.
NEXT WEEK—Mon. Eve.....**Manon**
Wed. Eve......**Tristan und Isolde**
Thurs. Eve......**La Gioconda**
Fri. Eve., Il Trovatore: Mmes. Gadski, Flahaut; MM. Slezak, Gilly, Rossi, Tecchi. Cond., Tango.
AT THE NEW THEATRE.
Thursday Aft., Dec. 9....To Be Announced
Fri. Eve., Dec. 10..**Czaar und Zimmermann**
Brooklyn Academy of Music.
One Block from Atlantic Av. Subway Station
Mon. Eve., Dec. 6, at 7:45, **Lohengrin.** Mmes. Gadski, Homer; MM. Jorn, Hinckley, Goritz, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
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Tues. Mat., 2.....Antony and
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Wed. Mat., 2:15.....The Cottage in the
Wed. Eve., 8:15.....
Thurs. Mat., 2.....Lyric Opera
Thurs. Eve., 8:15.....The Nigger
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